FIRST LESSONS IN GREEK:

ADAPTED TO

THE GRAMMAR OF GOODWIN, AND TO THAT OF HADLEY
AS REVISED BY FREDERIC D. FOREST ALLEN.

BY

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EDITOR OF XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, OF THE FIRST SIX BOOKS
OF HOMER'S ILIAD, ETC.

A New Edition,

REVISED WITH ADDITIONS,

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CHICAGO:
S. C. GRIGGS AND COMPANY.
1893.

University Press:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

PREFACE.

THE following exercises are intended, as the title-page indicates, to prepare the beginner in Greek for the study of Xenophon's Anabasis. While therefore the aim has been to furnish a sufficient amount of grammatical knowledge, so that the learner may enter successfully, and without too sudden a transition, upon the study of a Greek author, the fact has not been lost sight of that too many difficulties are often placed in the path of the learner at the very outset. I am encouraged to hope that the end has been attained; and, at the same time, that the error of condensing too much into too limited a period of study has been avoided. These exercises were written for a class in the preparatory department of this University, and have been found, for this class at least, to involve grammatical information sufficient for an introductory work; nor has the transition from one exercise to another, or from these exercises to the Anabasis, seemed to be too abrupt.

It will be perceived that the object of this work is not to familiarize the learner with the more difficult rules of syntax, but with the ordinary inflection of words, such as occur in Attic prose. It is no small attainment when one has learned to put together correctly and easily the article, the adjective, and the substantive; and to perceive

instantly the force, either by the eye or by the ear, of the different cases and numbers, with or without the article; and, in the verb, of the different modes, tenses, voices, numbers, and persons. A judicious use of these exercises will do much towards the attainment of this end. They are purposely made as simple as possible, that a greater number of forms may be involved, and that repetition — a grand secret in the acquisition of any language — may be carried to as great an extent as practicable. Should any teacher find them too long, they can be abridged by omitting a few of the sentences in each exercise. It is hoped, however, that this will not be found necessary. It is but just to say, that in the plan of the work and in the preparation of the separate exercises, many useful hints have been obtained from Harkness's Introductory Latin Book, — a work combining simplicity and perspicuity with exact scholarship and practical utility in a very rare degree. Much knowledge, which the learner is supposed to have acquired in the study of that work, is presupposed in this.

No attempt has been made in the following exercises to indicate with exactness the length of the lessons. This must vary considerably with different classes according to their age and capacity; and should be left to the good judgment of the teacher. Every experienced teacher knows that nothing is gained, and very much lost, by hurrying over the rudiments of any study. The great danger, especially in our country, lies in too great haste; rendering all the acquisitions, both of teacher and of pupil, inaccurate and superficial.

The constant use of blackboards, extensive enough for an entire class, cannot be too strongly recommended. Noth-

ing else will secure entire accuracy, particularly in the accentuation. The practice of writing the inflections, and the Greek sentences in the advance lessons, on the blackboard, and of reciting those in review orally — with as much promptness, accuracy, and distinctness as possible — is perhaps the best method.

The derivations of Greek words which are not primitives, and of English words from the Greek, are occasionally given; yet much in this field has been purposely left to the teacher. Much also of this work may better be postponed till a later period in the study; as the mastery of the inflections should be the first object, and receive nearly undivided attention.

Few directions are given in this work for parsing; partly, because it is supposed the learner has already studied Latin, and may in Greek adopt the same methods with which he has already become familiar; partly also, because the old, humdrum, mechanical system of parsing may be carried to a very injurious extent. While in many schools it has been entirely neglected, to the ruin of all thorough and exact scholarship, in a few, and those among the best in the country, it has probably occupied too much time, at the expense of familiar and varied exercises in the construction of phrases and sentences. The more constantly these latter exercises are resorted to, under a skilful and wide-awake teacher, who really understands Greek, the more rapid will be the advancement of the learner, the greater his interest in the study, and the more accurate, critical, and thorough his knowledge.

On reaching the verb, the learner will find his exclusive attention given for some time to this alone, without involv-

ing other parts of speech, or any rules of syntax. The author believes that if this plan is adopted and faithfully carried out, it will secure greater familiarity with the forms of the verb than is usually attained, with even less than the usual difficulty. The admirable development of the verb by Professor Hadley, carefully and patiently followed through to the end, secures a most perfect mastery of the subject. For the sake of variety, a few other verbs are introduced into the exercise besides λύω, which is not quite perfect as a paradigm, on account of the irregularity in the quantity of the stem (See Lesson X., foot-note). Although τίω is not used in Attic prose, yet it has been introduced into the following exercises, in connection with λύω, on account of the regularity and simplicity of the forms. The verb βουλεύω, which in its mere forms serves so well as a paradigm, does not present quite so clearly to the mind of the beginner the distinction between the active and middle voices; and hence is not introduced among the earlier exercises on the verb. It is to be regretted that, in some works for beginners in Greek, a false, or at least highly improbable, meaning is assigned to the active voice of this verb. (See Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, βουλεύω.)

In the mode of writing ρρ (without the breathings), the usage more prevalent in Germany within the last few years has been followed. If any teacher prefers, he can require his pupils to write ῥῥ (with the breathings). The acute accent is preserved before a comma; although the most recent usage, as seen in the editions of Teubner, seems to favor the depression of the acute accent, when followed by a pause no longer than a comma.

Throughout the entire work, the English exercises (to

be turned into Greek) have been so constructed that the learner will derive essential aid from the Greek sentences immediately preceding. In this way, questions in respect to arrangement, and many other points, may at once be practically settled.

No previous work of the author's has been offered to the public with such unfeigned diffidence; partly, because no two teachers pursue the same method in beginning a language; but chiefly, because some experience has proved the difficulty of avoiding imperfections and real blunders, which are very humiliating.

To those many friends who have so kindly encouraged the author in the present and in former efforts, sincere thanks are here offered.

JAMES R. BOISE.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, June, 1870.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1889.

THE principle on which these exercises have been arranged may perhaps be called "the progressive method;" that is, to begin as Greek Grammars are ordinarily arranged at the beginning, and to proceed from the simpler to the more difficult parts, neither too rapidly nor too slowly. The arrangement was approved by the late Professor Hadley in the words, "your plan is excellent."

The numerous changes which have been made in the grammars, since the first edition of these Lessons was published in 1870, render it necessary that changes should also be made in the references; and at the same time, it has been thought best that some alterations should be made in the Exercises. This work has been entrusted to Prof. J. G. Pattengill, whose name appears on the title-page. His critical scholarship, his experience in teaching, and especially the fact that he was chosen by the late Prof. Elisha Jones to have charge of future editions of his Latin works, inspire me with the fullest confidence that his part of the work has been well done.

JAMES R. BOISE.

CHICAGO, 1889.

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the first edition of Dr. Boise's First Lessons in Greek in 1870, great progress has been made in textual criticism, especially in determining what forms are strictly Attic and what belong to other dialects. This progress is reflected in our standard grammars, and has rendered a revision of the Lessons desirable. Besides the changes necessary to bring the work into harmony with the later editions of the grammars, at Dr. Boise's suggestion some statements of the simpler principles of Syntax have been introduced into the book. These statements are not intended to cover all the ground, but are thought to be sufficient to enable the pupil to begin the Anabasis intelligently. The verb has been introduced a few lessons earlier; and lessons have been added, — on Participles, Conditional Sentences, and Conditional Relative Sentences, — the latter designed to be used in connection with the third chapter of the First Book of the Anabasis. Valuable assistance has been received, especially in regard to forms, from Dr. Adolph Kaegi's Schulgrammatik.

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ANN ARBOR HIGH SCHOOL,
ANN ARBOR, MICH., July, 1889.

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EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

Att.	Attic.
cf.	Lat. confer — compare, see.
cogn.	cognate.
comm.	common or commonly.
const.	construction.
enclit.	enclitic.
ff.	and the following.
fr.	from.
G.	Goodwin's Grammar.
H-A.	Hadley and Allen's Greek Grammar.
κτέ.	καὶ τὰ ἕτερα = et cetera.
lit.	literal or literally.
obj.	object.
perh.	perhaps.
sc.	Latin scilicet — understood.
subj.	subject.
usu.	usual or usually.
w.	with.

Numerals without preceding letters refer to sections of this book.

The remaining abbreviations are thought to be so obvious as not to require explanation.

FIRST LESSONS IN GREEK.

PRELIMINARY GRAMMAR LESSONS.

NOTE. — Only the coarse print in the sections referred to is to be learned at first, and the teacher can indicate the points which he considers especially important. If he deems some other sections, not here referred to, important to be learned at first, he can easily indicate them. Care should always be taken, however, not to burden the memory of the learner with too many rules before the application becomes necessary. The length of the lessons must be left to the judgment of the teacher.

It is important that the teacher for a while pronounce the Greek words in each advance lesson before his class. See the preface of Goodwin's Grammar, page xi; and Hadley-Allen, sections 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, *a*, *b*.

N. B. — When two numbers (or letters) in the following references are joined by a dash, it means

that not only the given numbers are to be learned but also all numbers between. Thus 9–12 means that 9, 10, 11, and 12 are to be learned. When the punctuation marks are omitted in any series of numbers, it means that only the last is to be learned. Thus 9 2 *a* indicates that only *a* is to be learned; while 9 2, *a* includes 2 and *a*; and 9, 2, *a* includes all three.

1. **Alphabet.** G. **1**, NOTE 1: H-A. **5**; **6**.
2. **Vowels and Diphthongs.** G. **2**; **3**: H-A. **9–13**.
3. **Breathings.** G. **4** 1, 2; H-A. **17**, *a*; **18**.
4. **Consonants.** G. **5**, 1, 2; **6**, 1, 2: H-A. **19–27**.
5. **Elision.** G. **12**: H-A. **79**.
6. **Final and Movable Consonants.** G. **7**; **13**: H-A. **85–87**.
7. **Syllables and Quantity.** G. **18** 1, 2; **19** 1–3; **20**: H-A. **90**; **92–94**.
8. **Accent.** G. **21**, 1, 2; **22** 1, 2; **23** 1: H-A. **95**; **96**, *a*, *b*; **99**; **100–102**.
9. **Enclitics and Proclitics.** G. **27–29**: H-A. **111**; **113**.
10. **Punctuation.** G. **31**; H-A. **121**.
11. **Inflection.** G. **32** 1, 2; **33** 1, 2 3, NOTES 1, 2; **34**: H-A. **122–124**; **130–132**.
12. **Accent of Nouns.** G. **25** 1, 2, 3: H-A. **128**; **129**.
13. **Declension of the Article.** G. **78**: H-A. **270**; **272**.

LESSON I.

[In case any of the following lessons are found to be too long for a single recitation, a good division can generally be made by giving the references to the grammar, the vocabulary, and the Greek into English for one lesson, and the English into Greek with a thorough review of paradigms for a second.]

NOUNS. — FIRST DECLENSION: FEMININES.

14. Declension. G. **35–37** 1 (*τῑμή, οἰκίᾱ, χώρᾱ*), 2, NOTES 2–4: H-A. **134–135** (*χώρᾱ, τῑμή, γλῶσσα*); **136–141.**

15. The Article. The Greek language has only the definite article *ὁ, ἡ, τό,* which in all genders, numbers, and cases, is rendered *the.* A noun without the article is indefinite, and, if in the singular, is rendered into English by the indefinite article *a* or *an.* E. g. *θύρᾱ, a door; ἡ θύρᾱ, the door.*

16. Use of Cases. In Greek, as in Latin, one noun may be modified by another noun or pronoun in the genitive case. The accusative is the case of the direct object; and the dative, the indirect object. The genitive may be rendered into English by *of;* the dative, by *to* or *for.* Other uses of the cases will be referred to later.

17. In all the following vocabularies make the Greek words with their significations perfectly

familiar. Learn each of the nouns so as to decline it orally with the proper accent of each form, and also so as to write it on the blackboard, *always with the appropriate accents in all the forms.* Both processes are indispensable to perfection in scholarship.

N. B. — The teacher should sometimes give the Greek words, and sometimes the English, in the vocabularies; requiring the learner to give promptly the corresponding English or Greek definition.

VOCABULARY.

ἡ γλῶσσα,[1] Attic γλῶττα, *the tongue, the language.* (English syllable from it, *glot* in *polyglot.*)
ἡ ἡμέρᾱ, *the day.*
ἡ θύρᾱ, *the door* (German Thür).
καί, conj., *and.*
ἡ οἰκίᾱ, *the house.*
ὁρῶ, *I see.*
ἡ σκιά, *the shadow.*
ἡ χώρᾱ, *the land, the country.*

Pronounce the Greek; translate; and tell where each form is made.

1. χώρᾱς. τῆς χώρᾱς. 2. γλώττης. τῆς γλώττης. 3. χώρᾳ. τῇ χώρᾳ. 4. γλώττῃ. τῇ γλώττῃ. 5. χωρῶν. τῶν χωρῶν. 6. γλωττῶν. τῶν γλωττῶν. 7. οἰκίᾱς. τῆς οἰκίᾱς. 8. οἰκίᾱν ὁρῶ. τὴν οἰκίᾱν

ὁρῶ. 9. τὰς θύρᾱς καὶ τὰς οἰκίᾱς ὁρῶ. 10. οἰκίᾱς θύρᾱ. 11. τῆς οἰκίᾱς τὴν θύρᾱν ὁρῶ. 12. τῶν οἰκιῶν τὰς θύρᾱς ὁρῶ.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see a shadow. I see the shadow. 2. I see a shadow of a door. I see the shadow of the door. 3. I see houses. I see the houses. 4. I see a door of a house. I see a door of the house. 5. I see a shadow of the house. I see the shadow of a house. 6. I see the doors of the houses. 7. The language of the country. The languages of the countries. 8. I see the house, and the door, and the shadow. 9. Of a day. Of the day. 10. Of days. Of the days. 11. To or for the day. To or for the language. 12. To or for the days. To or for the languages.

Note.

[1] The vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, will be marked when long; when left unmarked, they are understood to be short.

LESSON II.

FIRST DECLENSION: FEMININES (*Continued*).

18. Declension. G. **37** 1 (*θάλασσα, γέφῡρα, πεῖρα*), NOTES 2–4: H-A. **128**; **129**; **135** (*γέφῡρα*); **137–141**.

19. When a substantive with the article has another substantive depending upon it in the genitive, three different forms of expression are admissible; e. g. *the door of the house*, ἡ τῆς οἰκίᾱς θύρᾱ, or ἡ θύρᾱ ἡ τῆς οἰκίᾱς, or ἡ θύρᾱ τῆς οἰκίᾱς. In the last form, the gen. may stand first, τῆς οἰκίας ἡ θύρα.

20. Proparoxytones. The learner (and teacher as well) should note with the utmost care the changes in the accentuation of all proparoxytones of this declension. A complete paradigm of ἄμαξα is given below. In like manner decline θάλαττα and λέαινα.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἄμαξα	N. A. V. ἁμάξᾱ	N. ἄμαξαι
G. ἁμάξης	G. D. ἁμάξαιν	G. ἁμαξῶν
D. ἁμάξῃ		D. ἁμάξαις
A. ἄμαξαν		A. ἁμάξᾱς
V. ἄμαξα		V. ἄμαξαι

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἄμαξα,	*the wagon.*
ἡ διαθήκη,	*the testament.*
ἐν, preposition with dat. only,	*in, among.*
ἡ θάλασσα, Attic θάλαττα,	*the sea.*
ἡ λέαινα,	*the lioness.*
ἡ μάχη,	*the battle.*
ἡ Μοῦσα,	*the Muse.*

Pronounce the Greek; translate; and tell where each form is made.

1. αἱ τῶν οἰκιῶν θύραι. 2. ἡ γλῶττα ἡ τῶν Μουσῶν. 3. ἡ μάχη τῶν λεαινῶν. 4. ἐν τῇ τῶν λεαινῶν μάχῃ. 5. ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ. 6. τὴν τῶν λεαινῶν μάχην ὁρῶ. 7. ἐν ταῖς ἁμάξαις. 8. ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ. 9. τῆς ἡμέρᾱς. τῆς θαλάττης. 10. τῆς οἰκίᾱς. τῆς ἁμάξης. 11. τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. τῇ ἁμάξῃ. 12. τὴν ἅμαξαν ὁρῶ. τᾶς ἁμάξᾱς ὁρῶ.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the houses and the doors. 2. I see the doors of the houses. 3. To or for the doors of the house (*arrange in three ways, according to the forms above given, under* **19**). 4. In the country. In the house. 5. In the houses of the country. 6. In the testament. In the testaments. 7. In a battle. In the battle. 8. In battles. In the battles. 9. In the battles of the Muses (*arrange in three ways*). 10. In the shadow of the house. 11. In the shadow of the door (*arrange* 10 *and* 11 *in three ways*). 12. Of wagons. Of the wagons. 13. I see wagons. I see the wagons. 14. In the sea. Of the sea. 15. Among lionesses. I see the lionesses.

LESSON III.

FIRST DECLENSION: MASCULINES.

21. Declension. G. **37** 1 (πολίτης, ταμίᾱς), NOTE 1: H-A. **145** (νεᾱνίᾱς, πολίτης); **146**; **147**, *a-c*.

22. κριτής is declined as follows:

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
κριτής	κριτά	κριταί
κριτοῦ	κριταῖν	κριτῶν
κριτῇ		κριταῖς
κριτήν		κριτάς
κριτά		κριταί

VOCABULARY.

ὁ δεσπότης, ου, *the master* (Eng. *despot*).

ὁ κριτής, οῦ, *the judge* (Eng. syllable *crit-* in *critic*, etc.).

ὁ νεᾱνίᾱς, ου, *the young man*.

οἰκῶ, *I live, I dwell*.

ὁ ὁπλίτης, ου, *the heavy-armed soldier, the hoplite*.

ὁ πολίτης, ου, *the citizen* (Eng. *politic, political*, etc.).

ἡ σκηνή, ῆς, *the tent* (Eng. *scene*).

ὁ στρατιώτης, ου, *the soldier* (Eng. syllable *strat-* in *strategy*, etc.).

ὁ ταμίᾱς, ου, *the steward*.

Pronounce the Greek, and translate.

1. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ κριτοῦ οἰκῶ. 2. τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν σκηνὰς ὁρῶ. 3. τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς ὁρῶ. 4. ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς ταῖς τῶν πολῖτῶν οἰκῶ. 5. τὸν ταμίᾶν ὁρῶ. 6. ἡ τοῦ δεσπότου ἅμαξα. 7. ἡ διαθήκη ἡ τοῦ δεσπότου. 8. ἐν τῇ τῶν ὁπλῖτῶν μάχῃ. 9. τὴν ἅμαξαν τοῦ νεᾶνίου ὁρῶ. 10. τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰς ἁμάξᾶς ὁρῶ. 11. ἐν τῇ τοῦ στρατιώτου σκηνῇ. 12. τῷ πολίτῃ. τῷ ταμίᾳ. τοῖς πολίταις. τοῖς ταμίαις. 13. τοῖς κριταῖς. τοὺς κριτάς, καὶ τοὺς πολῖτᾶς, καὶ τοὺς δεσπότᾶς ὁρῶ.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the wagon of the soldier (*arrange in three ways*). 2. In the wagons of the soldiers. 3. I live in the house of the judge. 4. The testament of the young man. 5. I see the steward and the judge in the tent (order of the Greek words: In the tent, the steward and the judge, I see). 6. To or for the judge. To or for the judges. 7. I see the judge. I see the judges. 8. To or for the citizen. To or for the citizens. 9. I see the citizen. I see the citizens. 10. To or for the steward. To or for the young man. 11. I see the master in the shadow of the house. 12. I live in the tents of the soldiers. 13. I see the soldiers and the tents. 14. I see the masters and the houses.

LESSON IV.

SECOND DECLENSION: MASCULINES.

23. Declension. G. **40–42** 1 (λόγος, ἄνθρωπος): H-A. **151**; **153** (ἄνθρωπος).

24. Proclitics. G. **29**: H-A. **111**, *b*.

VOCABULARY.

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, *the man.* Lat. *homo.*
βίος, ου, ὁ, *the life* (Eng. *bio-* in *biography*, etc.).
εἰς, prep. with acc. only, *into, into the midst of.*
ἐν, prep. with dat. only, *in, in the midst of, among.*
θεός,[1] οῦ, ὁ, *the god* (Eng. *theo-* in *theology, theocracy*, etc.).
κίνδυνος, ου, ὁ, *the danger.*
νόμος, ου, ὁ, *the law, the order* (Eng. *-nomy* in *astronomy, economy*, etc.).
πόνος, ου, ὁ, *the labor.*
ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the river.*
στρατηγός, οῦ, ὁ, *the general* (Eng. *strategy*, etc.).

Pronounce the Greek, and translate.

1. ὁ βίος τοῦ θεοῦ. 2. ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τὸν στρατιώτην ὁρῶ. 3. ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πόνος. 4. ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἐν τοῖς στρατη-

γοῖς. 5. εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς καὶ εἰς τοὺς στρατηγούς. 6. ὁ τῆς μάχης νόμος. 7. τῶν θεῶν οἱ νόμοι. 8. τῶν ἀνθρώπων τᾶς οἰκίᾱς ὁρῶ. 9. ἐν ταῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν σκηναῖς οἰκῶ. 10. ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις οἰκῶ. 11. ἐν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. εἰς τοὺς στρατηγούς. 12. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the tent of the general. 2. Into the tents of the generals. 3. The life of the gods (*arrange in as many ways as possible*). 4. Among the rivers. I see the rivers. 5. Into the midst of the labors of the men. 6. In the midst of the labors of the men. 7. The laws of the gods. 8. In the danger. Into the danger. 9. In the dangers of the battle. Into the dangers of the battle. 10. I see the heavy-armed men and the generals. 11. I see the men and the judges. 12. Among the men and the judges.

Note.

[1] For vocative of **θεός**, see G. 42 note: H-A. 155.

LESSON V.

SECOND DECLENSION: FEMININES AND NEUTERS.

25. G. **42** (νῆσος, ὁδός, δῶρον): H-A. **153** (ὁδός, δῶρον).

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine.*
τὸ δῶρον, *the gift.*
ἡ ἤπειρος, *the mainland.*
ἡ νῆσος (Eng. *nesia* in *Polynesia*, etc.), *the island.*
ἡ ὁδός, *the way, the road, the street.*
τὸ πεδίον, *the plain.*
τὸ πλοῖον, *the boat.*

Translate into English.

1. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ. 2. ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 3. εἰς τὴν ὁδόν. 4. εἰς τὰς ὁδούς. 5. ἐν ταῖς τῆς θαλάττης νήσοις. 6. τὰς νήσους καὶ τὴν ἤπειρον ὁρῶ. 7. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ οἰκῶ. 8. τὰ πλοῖα τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. 9. οἱ ποταμοὶ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. 10. τὰς ἀμπέλους ὁρῶ. 11. τὰ τῶν θεῶν δῶρα. 12. ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις.

Translate into Greek.

1. Of the street. In the street. Into the street. 2. In the streets. Among the vines. 3. I see the vine. I see the vines. 4. In the island. In the

islands. 5. Of the island. Of the vine. 6. I see the island. I see the islands. 7. The gifts of the general. 8. In the boat. Into the boat. 9. In the boats. Into the boats. 10. I see the generals and the soldiers. 11. Among the soldiers, and among the generals. 12. I see the soldier and the citizen. 13. I see the boats in the river. 14. I see the streets in the plain.

LESSON VI.

ADJECTIVES OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION.

26. Declension. G. **62** 1–3, NOTE; **25** 2: H-A. **222**, *a–c*.

27. Agreement. The adjective in Greek, as in Latin, agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, good, brave.

κακός, κακή, κακόν, bad.

καλός, καλή, καλόν (Eng. *kal-* in *kaleidoscope*, etc.), *beautiful, honorable.*

μακρός, μακρᾱ́, μακρόν, long.

μῑκρός, μῑκρᾱ́, μῑκρόν (Eng. *micro* in *microscope*, etc.), *small.*

σύν, prep. with the dat. only (Eng. *syn-* and *sym-* in *synagogue, symmetry*, etc.), *with, in company with.*

φίλιος, φιλίᾱ, φίλιον, friendly.

Translate into English.

1. *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος.* 2. *τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου.* 3. *τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνθρωπον ὁρῶ.* 4. *σὺν τῷ ἀγαθῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.* 5. *σὺν κακοῖς ἀνθρώποις.* 6. *σὺν τοῖς κακοῖς ἀνθρώποις.* 7. *ἐν καλῇ οἰκίᾳ. ἐν τῇ καλῇ οἰκίᾳ.* 8. *ἐν τῇ μικρᾷ οἰκίᾳ.* 9. *ἡ μακρᾱ ὁδός. τῆς μακρᾶς ὁδοῦ.* 10. *ἡ φιλίᾱ χώρᾱ. ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ χώρᾳ.* 11. *τὸ καλὸν δῶρον.* 12. *ὁ ἀγαθὸς κριτής. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κριτοῦ.* 13. *οἱ ἀγαθοὶ κριταί.* 14. *τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς κριτᾶς ὁρῶ.*

Translate into Greek.

1. The good general. The good soldier. 2. I see the good general. I see the good judge. 3. With the bad general. With the bad judge. 4. With the friendly generals. With the friendly judges. 5. In the beautiful house. In the long road. 6. In the small houses. In the long roads. 7. The beautiful plain. In the beautiful plain. 8. With the friendly and good citizen. 9. I see the friendly and good citizen. 10. I see the friendly and good citizens. 11. Among the beautiful vines. 12. In the small island. Among the small islands.

LESSON VII.

CONTRACT NOUNS AND ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

28. Contraction. G. **9**, 1–4; **24** 1: H-A. **37** *a–e*; **39** *a*, *b*; **41**; **105**, *a*.

29. Declension. G. **43**, NOTE 1–3; **42** 2, NOTE 1: H-A. **157**; **158** *a*, *b*; **159**; **161**; **162** *a*, *b*.

VOCABULARY.

ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ, prep. w. gen. only, *out of, from.*

ὁ λεώς,	*the people.*
ὁ νεώς,	*the temple.*
ὁ (νόος) νοῦς,	*the mind.*
τὸ (ὀστέον) ὀστοῦν,	*the bone.*
ὁ (πλόος) πλοῦς,	*the sailing, the voyage.*
ὁ (ῥόος) ῥοῦς,	*the stream, the current.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ νοῦς τοῦ κριτοῦ. 2. τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸν ῥοῦν ὁρῶ. 3. τὰ τῆς λεαίνης ὀστᾶ. 4. τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀστᾶ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὁρῶ. 5. οἱ τῶν νεᾱνιῶν πλοῖ. 6. ἐκ τοῦ νεὼ εἰς τὴν οἰκίᾱν. 7. ἐξ οἰκίᾱς εἰς νεών. 8. τοῦ νοῦ. τοῦ νεώ. 9. τῷ νῷ. τῷ νεῴ. 10. τοῦ πλοῦ. τοῦ ὀστοῦ. τοῦ λεώ. 11. τῶν νεών. τῶν πλῶν. 12. ἐν τοῖς νεῴς. εἰς τοὺς νεώς. 13. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τὸν λεὼν ὁρῶ.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the current of the river. 2. Into the current of the river. 3. Among the currents of the rivers. 4. Into the currents of the rivers. 5. Out of the boat into the current. 6. In the voyage of the good judge. 7. I see the door of the beautiful temple. 8. Of the good and honorable people. 9. In company with the people. 10. The mind of the people. 11. The gifts of the people. 12. I see the bones of the soldier in the street. 13. With the people. In the temple. 14. In the beautiful temples of the gods.

LESSON VIII.

CONTRACT ADJECTIVES: ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS.

30. Contracts. G. **9** 2 NOTE, 3 NOTE; **43** NOTE 1–3; **65**: H.-A. **41**; **223**; **224**.

31. Adjectives of Two Endings. G. **63**; **64**: H.-A. **225**; **226**.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἄργυρος, gen. ἀργύρου,	*the silver.*
ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυροῦν,	*of silver, silver* (as adj.).
ἥσυχος, ἥσυχον,	*quiet.*
ἵλεως, ἵλεων,	*propitious.*

καρποφόρος, καρποφόρον,	*fruit-bearing, fertile.*
ὁ χρῡσός, gen. χρῡσοῦ,	*the gold.*
χρῡσοῦς, χρῡσῆ, χρῡσοῦν,	*of gold, golden.*

Translate into English.

1. ἐν ταῖς χρῡσαῖς ὁδοῖς. 2. ἐν τῇ ἀργυρᾷ οἰκίᾳ. 3. ἐν τῇ χρῡσῇ ἁμάξῃ. 4. τὴν χρῡσῆν ἅμαξαν ὁρῶ. 5. τὰς χρῡσᾶς ὁδοὺς ὁρῶ. 6. τὸν καλὸν χρῡσὸν ὁρῶ. 7. τὸν τοῦ κακοῦ δεσπότου ἄργυρον ὁρῶ. 8. ἡ ἥσυχος οἰκίᾱ. 9. ἐν τῇ ἡσύχῳ οἰκίᾳ. 10. οἰκῶ ἐν ἡσύχῳ χώρᾳ. 11. ὁ ἵλεως θεός. 12. σὺν τῷ ἵλεῳ θεῷ. 13. τῆς καρποφόρου χώρᾱς. 14. ἐν τῇ καρποφόρῳ χώρᾳ. 15. τὸν χρῡσοῦν νεὼν ὁρῶ.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the golden temple. 2. In the golden temples. 3. I see the doors of the golden temple. 4. In company with the propitious gods. 5. In the temples of the propitious gods. 6. In a fertile land. In the fertile land. 7. In the golden houses. 8. I see the people in the silver stream. 9. The mind of the people. 10. Out of the temple. Into the temple. 11. Out of the tent. Out of the quiet tent. 12. In the quiet tents. Into the quiet tents. 13. In the quiet temples of the propitious gods.

LESSON IX.

VERBS: PRELIMINARY WORK.

32. Voices, Modes, Tenses, Stems, Inflection. G. **88–91**; **92** 1; **93** 1; **94**: H-A. **298–303**; **305**; **306**.

33. Theme and Variable Vowel. H-A. **307**; **310**.

34. Connecting Vowel. G. **112** 4; **113** 1.

35. Augment and Reduplication. G. **99** 1, 2, *a–c*: H-A. **354–357**; **363**; **364**; **367**.

36. Personal Endings. G. **112** 1, 2, *active:* H-A. **376**, *active.*

37. Accent. G. **26**: H-A. **386**.

LESSON X.

VERBS (*Continued*).

38. Learn the inflection of the present and imperfect indicative active. G. **96**, active; **100** 1; **110** I; **113** 1, 2; H-A. **314** active; **383**, 1, 3; **393**.

39. Use of Tenses. The present indicative expresses continued action, present time; the imperfect, continued or customary action, past time.

40. Agreement. The finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἀδελφός, gen. ἀδελφοῦ (Eng. *adelph-*), *the brother.*
θηρεύω, *I hunt.*
τὸ θηρίον, gen. τοῦ θηρίου, *the wild animal, game.*
ὁ ἵππος, gen. τοῦ ἵππου (Eng. *ip* in *Philip; hippo-* in *hippopotamus*, etc.), *the horse.*
κελεύω, *I order, command.*
λῦω,[1] *I release, I loose.*
παίω, *I strike, I beat.*
ὁ πολέμιος, gen. πολεμίου (Eng. *polem-* in *polemics*, etc.), *the enemy* (in war).

N. B. — In the following exercises the student should at least be required to tell where each form is made, and also to point out the elements of the verb in several test forms. If formal parsing be thought desirable, the form to which the student has become accustomed in Latin can be used.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ νεᾱνίᾱς τὸν ἵππον λύει. 2. οἱ στρατηγοὶ κακοὺς στρατιώτᾱς παίουσιν.[2] 3. τὰ θηρία ἐθηρεύομεν. 4. τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς λύομεν. 5. ἐπαίετε τοὺς ἵππους. 6. οἱ δεσπόται τοὺς πολίτᾱς ἐκέλευον. 7. τὰ θηρία θηρεύετε. 8. τὸν ἵππον παίεις. 9. τοὺς ἵππους ἔλῡες. 10. ὁ στρατηγὸς τοὺς ὁπλίτᾱς ἐκέλευεν.[2]

Translate into Greek.

1. The judge releases the young men. 2. The soldiers were beating the horses. 3. He was hunting wild animals. 4. We were ordering the soldiers. 5. You were releasing the horses. 6. We are hunting wild animals. 7. You are striking the soldier. 8. They are releasing the enemy.

Notes.

[1] "In presents in -υω the quantity of υ wavers, but in Attic long ῡ prevails." — HADLEY-ALLEN.

[2] ν movable. See **6**.

LESSON XI.

VERBS (*Continued*).

41. Learn the synopsis of the present system active, and the inflection of the present subjunctive, optative, infinitive, and participle, active. G. **95** (page 86); **96**, active; **114**; **115**, 1; **116** 1, 2; **117** 1, 2: H-A. **313**, active; **314**, active; **373**; **374**, *b*; **379**, *a*; **380–382**, active; **383** 2, 5, 6.

42. Purpose. Purpose is often expressed in Greek by the conjunction ἵνα with the subjunctive after a primary (principal) tense, and the optative after

a secondary (historical) tense. ἀγορεύω ἵνα ἀκούητε, *I speak, that you may hear.*

43. The Infinitive. "The object infinitive not in indirect discourse may follow any verb whose action naturally implies another action as its object. Such verbs are in general the same in Greek as in English." — GOODWIN. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἄγγελος, gen. ἀγγέλου,	*the messenger.*
βασιλεύω,	*I reign, am king.*
ἡ ἐπιβουλή, gen. ἐπιβουλῆς,	*the plot.*
κινδῡνεύω,	*I incur danger.*
λέγω,	*I say, I tell.*
τοξεύω,	*I shoot with the bow.*
ὁ τοξότης, gen. τοξότου,	*the archer.*

Translate into English.

1. κινδῡνεύει ἵνα βασιλεύῃ. 2. λέγε τῷ ἀγγέλῳ τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. 3. ἐκινδύνευες ἵνα βασιλεύοις. 4. ὁ τοξότης τοξευέτω. 5. κελεύω τὸν τοξότην τοξεύειν. 6. ἐκινδύνευον ἵνα βασιλεύοιμι. 7. κελεύουσι τοὺς νεανίᾱς λῡειν τοὺς ἵππους. 8. οἱ τοξόται ἐκινδύνευον ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους[1] τοξεύοιεν. 9. κελεύομεν τὸν ἄγγελον τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν λέγειν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He tells the plot to the messenger. 2. You are incurring danger that you may be king. 3. Let the messenger tell the plot. 4. He was incurring danger that he might be king. 5. We order the soldiers to release the enemy. 6. The archers incur danger that they may shoot the enemy. 7. I was incurring danger that I might be king.

Note.

[1] τοξεύω sometimes takes the gen.

LESSON XII.

NOUNS: THIRD DECLENSION.

44. Declension: Formation of Cases. G. **45** 1, 2, endings; **46**, 1, 2; **47** 1; **48** 1; **49**; **50** I, *φύλαξ, φλέψ, σάλπιγξ*: H-A. **133** endings; **163**; **167–170**, *b*; **174**.

45. Euphony of Consonants. G. **16** 2: H-A. **54**.

46. Accent. G. **25** 3: H-A. **172**.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ Θρᾷξ, gen. Θρᾳκός,	*the Thracian.*
ὁ θώρᾱξ, gen. θώρᾱκος,	*the breastplate.*
ὁ κῆρυξ, κήρῡκος,	*the herald.*
πέμπω,	*I send.*
ἡ φάλαγξ, gen. φάλαγγος,	*the phalanx, line of battle.*
ὁ φύλαξ, gen. φύλακος,	*the watchman, guard.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ Θρᾷκες τοὺς κήρῡκας πέμπουσιν. 2. τὸν χρῡσοῦν θώρᾱκα τοῦ φύλακος παίει. 3. σὺν τῷ ἀγαθῷ Θρᾳκὶ ἐθήρευεν. 4. τὴν φάλαγγα πέμπει. 5. πέμπε τὸν κήρῡκα ἵνα τῷ φύλακι τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν λέγῃ. 6. κελεύομεν τὸν φύλακα λύειν τοὺς Θρᾷκας. 7. ἐπέμπομεν τοὺς κήρῡκας ἵνα τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν λέγοιεν. 8. σὺν τοῖς φύλαξι θηρεύομεν. 9. παῖε τὸν κακὸν φύλακα.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is hunting in company with the Thracians. 2. He was beating the watchman. 3. You are sending heralds that they may tell the plot to the guard. 4. They send the phalanx. 5. They are hunting in company with the heralds. 6. He orders the guard to strike the herald. 7. They were releasing the horses of the Thracians.

LESSON XIII.

THIRD DECLENSION (*Continued*).

47. Declension. G. **16** 6 NOTE 1; **46** 4; **47** 2; **48** 2, *b, c*; **50** λέων—ὄρνῖς: H-A. **57**; **168** (2); **170**, *b*; **176**; **179**.

48. The Article. The article often has the force of a possessive pronoun. *παίει τὸν ἵππον, he beats his horse.*

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἄρχων, gen. ἄρχοντος, *the ruler, the commander.*
ἡ ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, *the shield.*
ὁ λέων, gen. λέοντος, *the lion.*
ἡ νύξ, gen. νυκτός, *the night.*
ὁ or ἡ ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνιθος. (Eng. *ornitho-* in *ornithology*), *the bird.*
παιδεύω, *I educate.*
ὁ or ἡ παῖς,[1] gen. παιδός (Eng. *ped-* in *pedagogue*), *the boy*, or *the girl.*
ὁ φεύγων, gen. φεύγοντος, *the fugitive, the exile.*
ἡ χάρις, gen. χάριτος, *the grace, the favor.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ γέροντες λέοντας ἐθήρευον. 2. οἱ φεύγοντες κινδῡνεύουσιν. 3. τοὺς ὄρνῑθας ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ θηρεύομεν. 4. τὴν ἀσπίδα τοῦ φύλακος παίει. 5. κελεύει τοὺς γέροντας λύειν τοὺς μῑκροὺς ὄρνῑθας. 6. σὺν τοῖς φεύγουσι θηρεύομεν. 7. τὰς καλὰς ἀσπίδας πέμπω. 8. κελεύομεν τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾱς τὰς[2] ἀσπίδας παίειν. 9. σὺν τῷ ἄρχοντι λέοντας ἐθήρευεν. 10. τὸν παῖδα παιδεύει.

Translate into Greek.

1. We used to hunt[3] lions with the commander. 2. The soldier strikes his[4] shield. 3. We order the exiles to incur danger. 4. He is hunting birds with the exiles. 5. He orders the guard to release the exiles. 6. The old men used to hunt lions in the night. 7. He tells the plot to the commander. 8. He was educating his[4] son.

Notes.

[1] For the accent of gen. dual and plural see G. **25** 3, NOTE 1: H-A. 172, exc. a. The vocative is παῖ.

[2] Trans. τάς, "their" (48).

[3] Use imperfect tense for customary past action.

[4] Use the article in agreement with noun (48).

LESSON XIV.

THIRD DECLENSION (*Continued*). — VERBS (*Continued*).

49. Declension. G. **46** 1; **50** II; **56** 2: H-A. **167**; **181**; **183**.

50. Future System. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the future system active. G. **95**, active; **96**, active; **109** 1; **110** II: H-A. **313**, active; **315**, active; **420**; **421** *a*, *b*.

VOCABULARY.

τὸ γάλα, gen. γάλακτος (Eng. *galaxy*), *the milk.*
δεξιός, δεξιά, δεξιόν, *right.*
τὸ κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, *the horn, the wing of an army.*
τὸ μέλι, gen. μέλιτος, *the honey.*
τὸ ὄνομα, gen. ὀνόματος, *the name.*
τὸ πρᾶγμα, gen. πράγματος, *the deed, the affair.*

Translate into English.

1. τοὺς ὄρνῖθας λύσομεν. 2. τὸ γάλα καὶ τὸ μέλι πέμψω.[1] 3. τὰ τῶν ἀρχόντων ὀνόματα λέξει.[2] 4. λέοντας θηρεύσομεν. 5. τὰ τῶν φευγόντων πράγματα λέξουσιν. 6. τοὺς καλοὺς ὄρνῖθας θηρεύσεις. 7. ὁ ἄρχων τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας πέμψει. 8. κελεύσει τοὺς κήρῡκας τὰ τῶν φευγόντων ὀνόματα λέγειν. 9. τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύσει.

Translate into Greek.

1. We shall release the birds. 2. They will educate their boys. 3. You will tell the names of the commanders. 4. They will send milk and honey. 5. He will send the right wing. 6. They will hunt lions. 7. I shall tell the deeds of the exiles. 8. I shall educate my boy.

Notes.

[1] Fut. of πέμπω. πέμψω = πέμπ-σω. See 45.
[2] Fut. of λέγω. λέξω = λέγ-σω. 45.

LESSON XV.

VERBS (*Continued*).

51. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the first aorist system active. G. **96** (page 96), active; **110** III; **113** 1; **115** 1, NOTE 2; **116** 2; **117** 1: H-A. **316**, active; **428**; **429**; **433**, *a*, *b*; **434**.

52. Accent. **26** NOTE 3 (1): H-A. **389** *c*.

53. Use of the Aorist. The aorist indicative expresses action brought to pass in past time: ἔλῡσα, *I loosed.* The aorist subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive do not of themselves express time, and differ from the present of these modes only in this, that they represent the *occurrence* of the action simply, while the present represents the *continuance* of the action: ἵνα λύσω, *that I may loose;* ἵνα λύω, *that I may be loosing;* λῦσαι, *to loose:* λύειν, *to be loosing.*

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἐπιστολή, *the letter.*
γράφω (Eng. *graph-* in *telegraph,* etc.), *I write.*
ὁ γυμνής, gen. γυμνῆτος, *the light-armed soldier.*
τὸ χρῆμα, gen. χρήματος, *the money, the treasure.*

Translate into English.

1. τὰ θηρία ἐθήρευον.[1] τοὺς λέοντας ἐθήρευσαν. 2. τὸ χρῆμα πέμψομεν ἵνα τοὺς γυμνῆτας λύσῃ.[2] 3. τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἐγράψετε. 4. ἐκελεύσαμεν τὸν γυμνῆτα λῦσαι τοὺς φεύγοντας. 5. γράψον[2] τὴν ἐπιστολήν. γράφε ἐπιστολάς. 6. τοὺς κήρῡκας ἔπεμψας ἵνα τὸ πρᾶγμα λέξειαν. 7. κελεύσομεν τοὺς φεύγοντας τὰ χρήματα πέμψαι.[2] 8. κελεύομεν τοὺς γυμνῆτας τὰ θηρία θηρεῦσαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. You wrote the letter. You used to write letters. 2. He sent the money. He will send the money. 3. They ordered the light-armed soldiers to hunt lions. 4. He sent the heralds that they might tell the names of the commanders. 5. We released the exiles. We shall release the exiles. 6. He sends the money that you may release the exiles. 7. Let the light-armed soldiers hunt lions.

Notes.

[1] What is the difference between the aorist and imperfect indicative?

[2] State the difference between the aorist and present subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

LESSON XVI.

NOUNS: THIRD DECLENSION (*Continued*).

54. Declension. G. **46** 3; **48** 2, *a*; **50** ποιμήν — ῥήτωρ, θήρ; **57**, 1, 2: H-A. **168** 1, 2; **170**, *a*; **184**; **188**, *b*; **189**.

N. B. — The accentuation of the syncopated nouns (πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, ἀνήρ) requires very careful attention.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός,	*the man* (Latin *vir*).
ὁ θήρ, gen. θηρός,	*the wild beast.*
ἡ θυγάτηρ, gen. θυγατρός,	*the daughter.*
ὁ μήν, gen. μηνός,	*the month.*
ἡ μήτηρ, gen. μητρός,	*the mother.*
ὁ μισθός, gen. μισθοῦ,	*the pay.*
ὁ πατήρ, gen. πατρός,	*the father.*
ὁ ποιμήν, gen. ποιμένος,	*the shepherd.*

ὁ ῥήτωρ, gen. ῥήτορος (Eng. *rhetoric*, etc.), *the orator.*
ὑπέρ, prep. with the gen. *above, in behalf of, for the sake of* (Eng. *over*).

Translate into English.

1. οἱ ἄνδρες τοὺς θῆρας ἐθήρευσαν. 2. ὁ πατὴρ τὸν[1] παῖδα σὺν τῇ θυγατρὶ ἐπαίδευσεν. 3. ὁ παῖς σὺν τῷ πατρὶ ἐθήρευσεν. 4. ὑπὲρ τῶν πατέρων καὶ

τῶν μητέρων ἐκινδύνευσαν. 5. *οἱ ῥήτορες τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν πράγματα λέγουσιν.* 6. *σὺν τῷ πατρὶ τῆς καλῆς θυγατρὸς ἐθηρεύσαμεν.* 7. *τοὺς παῖδας σὺν ταῖς θυγατράσι παιδεύσομεν.* 8. *σὺν τοῖς ποιμέσι θηρεύσει.* 9. *τὸν τοῦ μηνὸς μισθὸν πέμπει.* 10. *τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ἔπαισας.*

Translate into Greek.

1. We hunted wild beasts with the shepherd. 2. We educate our sons with our daughters. 3. He sent the pay of the month. 4. He incurred danger in behalf of the mother of the beautiful daughter. 5. He hunted wild beasts with his father. 6. They told the names of their daughters. 7. He will strike the bad men. 8. The orator tells the deeds of the shepherds. 9. You will hunt wild beasts with the orator.

Note.

[1] Trans. the art. by English possessive in this and like sentences.

LESSON XVII.

THIRD DECLENSION (*Continued*).

55. Declension. G. **52** 1, 2 *γένος*, NOTE 2; **53**, 1, NOTE 2, 2; **48** 2, *c*: H-A. **190**; **191** *γένος*; **201–205.**

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἀριθμός, gen. ἀριθμοῦ (Eng. *arithmetic*), *the number.*

ἡ δύναμις, gen. δυνάμεως (Eng. *dynamite*, etc.), *the power.*

τὸ εὖρος, gen. εὔρους, *the width.*

ὁ ἰχθύς, gen. ἰχθύος, *the fish.*

τὸ μῆκος, gen. μήκους, *the length.*

τὸ τεῖχος, gen. τείχους, *the wall.*

τὸ ὕψος, gen. ὕψους, *the height.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολῖται ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως κινδῡνεύουσιν. 2. τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐλέξαμεν. 3. τὸ εὖρος καὶ τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ ὕψος τῶν τειχῶν λέγει. 4. οἱ πολῖται τὰς θυγατέρας ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι παιδεύουσιν. 5. τὴν δύναμιν τῶν πόλεων λέγουσιν. 6. τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς καὶ τοὺς γυμνῆτας εἰς τὴν πόλιν πέμψομεν. 7. τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἰχθύων λέξεις. 8. πέμψον τὸν καλὸν ἰχθῦν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The citizens incurred danger before the walls of the city. 2. You will send the light-armed soldiers into the city. 3. He educates his daughter in the city. 4. He told the length and width of the walls. 5. He tells the number of the fishes. 6. The citizens incur danger in behalf of the city. 7. He sent the fish into the city.

LESSON XVIII.

THIRD DECLENSION (*Continued*).

56. Declension. G. **53**, 3; **54** βοῦς, ναῦς: H-A. **206** βασιλεύς, βοῦς, ναῦς; **207**; **208** *b*, *c*.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ βασιλεύς, gen. βασιλέως,	*the king.*
ὁ or ἡ βοῦς, gen. βοός,	*the ox*, or the *cow.*
ὁ ἑρμηνεύς, gen. ἑρμηνέως,	*the interpreter.*
θύω,	*I sacrifice.*
ὁ ἱερεύς, gen. ἱερέως,	*the priest.*
ὁ ἱππεύς, gen. ἱππέως,	*the horseman.*
ἡ ναῦς, gen. νεώς,	*the ship.*
ὁ νεώς, gen. νεώ,	*the temple.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐν τῷ νεῷ θύει. 2. τοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως βοῦς ἐλύσαμεν. 3. τοὺς ἱππέας εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔπεμψα. 4. ὁ βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ θηρεύει. 5. ὁ ἑρμηνεὺς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν νεῶν λέγει. 6. οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐν τοῖς νεῷς ἔθυσαν. 7. τοὺς ὁπλίτας καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας καὶ τοὺς γυμνῆτας καὶ τοὺς τοξότας εἰς τὴν πόλιν πέμψω. 8. ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν παῖδα ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἑρμηνέως οἰκίᾳ παιδεύσει. 9. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν ἱερέα θῦσαι ἐκέλευσεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The priest sacrificed in the temple. 2. We shall release the oxen of the king. 3. He will send the horsemen into the city. 4. The king hunted wild animals in company with the interpreter. 5. The interpreter told the number of the ships. 6. The king educated his sons in the house of the priest. 7. He sent the horsemen into the city. 8. The priests will sacrifice in the temples.

LESSON XIX.

VERBS (*Continued*).

57. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the first perfect system. G. **96**; **101** 1, 4; **110** IV. (*b*), 1; **113** 1; **117** 1, 2: H-A. **317**; **358**; **363**; **364**; **382**; **383** 5 *b*; **446**; **447** *b*; **449**; **455**, *a*; **458**, *a*.

58. Accent. G. **26** NOTE 3 (1), (2): H-A. **389** *d*, *e*.

59. Use of Perfect Tense. In the indicative mode, the perfect tense denotes completed action, present time; the pluperfect completed action, past time: λέλυκα, *I have loosed*; ἐλελύκη (ειν), *I had loosed*. In other modes the perfect tense denotes completed action without reference to time.

REMARK. — The perfect subjunctive and imperative, as well as the optative and infinitive not

in indirect discourse, are uncommon, and their precise force can best be learned from observation. This statement does not apply to verbs which are perfect in form but present in meaning.

Translate into English.

1. τοὺς ὄρνῖθας ἐλελύκειμεν.[1] 2. λέοντας τεθήρευκας.[2] 3. τοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως βοῦς ἔλῡσας.[3] 4. θῆρας ἐθήρευες. 5. ἐκεκελεύκεις (or ἐκεκελεύκης) τοὺς ἱερέᾱς θῦσαι. 6. οἱ ἱερεῖς τεθύκᾱσιν. 7. τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τᾶς θυγατέρας πεπαιδεύκαμεν. 8. ὁ ἱερεὺς τέθυκεν. 9. σὺν τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ ἐτεθηρεύκει. 10. οἱ ἱππεῖς τοὺς ἵππους ἐλελύκεσαν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We have hunted wild beasts. 2. The priest has sacrificed. 3. He has educated his son. 4. The horsemen have released their horses. 5. They had educated their daughters. 6. You had hunted birds. 7. They have ordered the priests to sacrifice. 8. You educated the son of the king. 9. They were hunting wild animals with the king. 10. The priests had sacrificed.

Notes.

[1] Observe that υ in the perfect system of λύω and θύω is short, contrary to the general rule.

[2] For reduplication of verbs beginning with a rough mute, see G. 17 2: H-A. 73 a.

[3] What is the difference in the meaning of the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect tenses? Wherein does the Greek perfect differ from the Latin?

LESSON XX.

VERBS (*Continued*).

60. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system middle-passive. G. **95**; **96** (page 98); **112** 2, passive and middle; **113** NOTE 1; **114**, pass. and mid.; **115** 1, pass. and mid.; **116** 1, 2, pass. and mid.; **117** 1, 2: H-A. **313**, middle (passive); **314** mid. (pass.); **376**, mid. (pass.); **379-382**, mid. (pass.); **383** 4; **384**.

61. Passive Voice. The passive voice represents the subject as acted upon: λύομαι, *I am loosed.*

62. Agent. The agent or doer of the action may be denoted in Greek by the preposition ὑπό with the genitive.

N. B. — The verbs in this lesson are to be translated as passive. The use of the middle voice will be illustrated in the next lesson.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως βόες ἐλύοντο. 2. ὁ ἱερεὺς θῦσαι ἐκελεύετο. 3. οἱ παῖδες ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς παιδεύονται. 4. ὑπὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ἐπαίου. 5. ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥήτορος παιδευόμεθα. 6. οἱ παῖδες παιδευέσθων. 7. ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἐλῦόμεθα. 8. ἐκέλευσε τοὺς βοῦς λύεσθαι. 9. τὸν παῖδα εἰς τὴν πόλιν

πέμψει ἵνα παιδεύηται. 10. τοὺς παῖδας εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔπεμψαν ἵνα παιδεύοιντο.

Translate into Greek.

1. We are ordered to sacrifice. 2. You were released[1] by the king. 3. He was educated in the house of the orator. 4. The lions are hunted by the soldiers. 5. The king ordered the boy to be educated. 6. Let the exiles be released. 7. We sent the boys into the city that they might be educated. 8. The soldier is beaten by the general. 9. They will send the boy into the city that he may be educated.

Note.

[1] The corresponding Greek means strictly "you were being released;" but, as such forms are at least questionable English, they will not be used in this work, though some teachers employ them to bring out the precise force of the Greek imperfect passive.

LESSON XXI.

VERBS (*Continued*).

63. The Middle Voice. The middle voice in Greek has three uses: It represents the subject as acting (*a*) upon himself directly (direct middle); (*b*) to or for himself (indirect middle); (*c*) with

his own means or powers (subjective middle). Of these uses (*a*) is the least common. The precise force of (*b*) and (*c*) can seldom be shown in an English translation. In many cases there seems to be no appreciable difference between the active and middle. Sometimes the middle and active are translated by different verbs: πορεύω, *I convey;* πορεύομαι, *I proceed* (*convey myself*).

EXAMPLES.

(*a*) λούω, *I wash;* λούομαι, *I wash myself.*
(*b*) ἄγω, *I lead;* ἄγομαι, *I lead for myself.*
(*c*) βουλεύω, *I take counsel;* βουλεύομαι, *I take my own counsel.*

VOCABULARY.

λούω, *I wash;* mid. *I wash myself.*
πορεύω, *I convey;* mid. *I proceed, go, march.*
ὁ σατράπης, gen. σατράπου, *the satrap, Persian governor of a province.*
τὸ στράτευμα, gen. στρατεύματος, *the army.*
στρατεύω, act. and mid. *I make an expedition.*
ὁ στρατηγός, gen. στρατηγοῦ, *the general.*

Translate into English.

1. πορευόμεθα εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἵνα λουώμεθα. 2. ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς φεύγοντας στρατεύεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν. 3. ὁ σατράπης ἐστρατεύετο ἵνα βασιλεύοι.

4. οἱ στρατηγοὶ σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ στρατεύονται. 5. ἐπορεύοντο εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἵνα λούοιντο. 6. πορεύου εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἱερέως οἰκίᾱν. 7. οἱ στρατιῶται πορευέσθων. 8. σὺν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐστρατευόμεθα. 9. σὺν τῷ σατράπῃ στρατεύεται. 10. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐλούεσθε.

Translate into Greek.

1. The soldiers go into the river to wash[2] themselves. 2. The army was marching into the country of the king. 3. The satrap is making an expedition that he may be king. 4. You were accustomed to go[1] into the river to wash[2] yourself. 5. Let the army march. 6. He ordered the soldiers to march.[3] 7. We are marching with the generals. 8. You are washing yourselves in the river.

Notes.

[1] How is customary past action expressed?

[2] When the English infinitive expresses purpose, translate by the subj. or opt. according to 42.

[3] Translate by the infinitive. Be careful not to confound the use of the English infinitive in this sentence with that in sentences 1 and 4. Do not use ἵνα with the subjunctive or optative after verbs of *commanding* and the like.

LESSON XXII.

VERBS (*Continued*).

64. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the future and first aorist systems, middle. G. **95**, mid.; **96** (pages 98, 100); **116** 2: H-A. **313**, mid.; **315**; **316**; **433** *a*.

Translate into English.

1. πορευσόμεθα εἰς τὴν πόλιν. 2. οἱ ὁπλῖται ἐλούσαντο. 3. οἱ φεύγοντες σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐστρατεύσαντο. 4. τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς στρατεύσασθαι ἐκέλευσεν. 5. ἐπέμψαμεν τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾱς ἵνα στρατεύσαιντο. 6. εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς οἰκίᾱν πορεύσεται. 7. εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν πορεύσεσθε ἵνα λούσησθε. 8. ὁ σατράπης ἐστρατεύσατο ἵνα βασιλεύοι. 9. ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ ἐλουσάμεθα.

Translate into Greek.

1. The exiles will make an expedition with the king. 2. They will go into the house of the shepherd. 3. We washed ourselves in the river. 4. The heavy-armed soldier will go into the beautiful city. 5. The men will go into the river to wash themselves. 6. He ordered the exiles to

make an expedition with the satrap. 7. You sent the soldiers that they might make an expedition with the king. 8. You washed yourself in the sea.

LESSON XXIII.

VERBS (*Continued*).

65. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the future perfect and perfect middle (passive) system. G. **95**; **96** (pages 100, 102); **110** IV. *a*, 1, *c*; **118** 1: H-A. **313**; **318**; **459**; **460**; **465**; **466**, *a*, *b*.

66. Accent. G. **26** NOTE 3 (1): H-A. **389** *b*.

67. Learn the subjunctive and optative of the verb εἰμί. G. **127** 1: H-A. **478**.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ φεύγοντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος λελύσονται. 2. εἰς τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως χώρᾱν ἐπεπορεύμεθα. 3. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ λελούμεθα. 4. οἱ ἱππεῖς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐπεπόρευντο. 5. ὁ ὁπλίτης εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν πεπόρευται. 6. σὺν τῷ πατρὶ πεπορεύμεθα. 7. ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς ἐλέλυσθε. 8. σὺν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς στρατιώταις πεπόρευσαι. 9. ἐκ τῆς καλῆς οἰκίᾱς πεπόρευσθε.

Translate into Greek.

1. The soldiers have gone into the city. 2. The exiles have been released by the king. 3. The commander has gone in company with the horsemen. 4. The priest had washed himself in the river. 5. You have washed yourself in the sea. 6. You have gone into the house of the orator. 7. We shall have been released by the satrap.

LESSON XXIV.

VERBS (*Continued*).

68. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the future and first aorist passive. G. **95**; **96** (page 102); **110** VI.; **112** 1; **114** NOTE 1; **115** 3; **116** 3: H-A. **313**; **319**; **374** *a*; **388**; **468**; **469**; **473**, *a*; **474**.

69. Negative Particle *μή*. The negative particle *μή*, *not*, is used with the subjunctive and optative in negative clauses of purpose.

Translate into English.

1. *οἱ μικροὶ ὄρνιθες λυθήσονται.* 2. *οἱ ἵπποι ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἐλύθησαν.* 3. *ὁ σατράπης τοὺς ἱερέας λυθῆναι ἐκέλευσεν.* 4. *ὁ παῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ*

τοῦ ἄρχοντος ἐπαιδεύθη. 5. οἱ κήρῡκες εἰς τὴν πόλιν πορεύσονται ἵνα μὴ τοξευθῶσιν. 6. ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥήτορος ἐπαιδεύθημεν. 7. τοὺς παῖδας εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐπέμψαμεν ἵνα παιδευθεῖεν. 8. οἱ βόες λυθέντων. 9. οἱ ὄρνῖθες ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἐθηρεύθησαν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We shall be released by the king. 2. The boy was educated in the house of the priest. 3. You were educated by the orator. 4. He orders the oxen to be released. 5. He sent the boy into the city that he might be educated. 6. The lions were hunted by the soldiers. 7. Let the herald be released.

LESSON XXV.

VERBS (*Continued*).

70. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the verb εἰμί. G. **127** I: H-A. **478–480.**

71. Accent of Enclitics. G. **27** 3; **28**, 1–3: H-A. **113**; **115**; **116.**

72. The Predicate Adjective. A predicate adjective agrees with the noun to which it refers in gender, number, and case.

VOCABULARY.

εἰμί, *I am.*

ἡ κώμη, gen. κώμης, *the village.*

τὸ ὄρος, gen. ὄρους, *the mountain.*

ὁ ὀφθαλμός, gen. ὀφθαλμοῦ, *the eye.*

ἡ πηγή, gen. πηγῆς, *the fountain, the source.* αἱ πηγαὶ ἐκ, *the sources are in* (lit. *out of*).

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν (Eng. *soph-* in *sophist*, etc.), *wise.*

ὑψηλός, ὑψηλή, ὑψηλόν, *high.*

ὁ χιτών, gen. χιτῶνος, *the tunic.*

Translate into English.

1. αἱ πηγαὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους εἰσίν. 2. αἱ θυγατέρες ἐν τῇ τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκίᾳ ἦσαν. 3. τὸ τεῖχος μακρόν ἐστιν. 4. τὸν παῖδα παιδεύει ἵνα σοφὸς ᾖ. 5. ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες ἐστέ. 6. αἱ κῶμαι τοῦ βασιλέως καλαί εἰσιν. 7. οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ τῆς βοὸς καλοί εἰσιν. 8. οἱ ἰχθύες ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ μακροί εἰσιν. 9. οἱ παῖδες ἐπαιδεύθησαν ἵνα σοφοὶ εἶεν. 10. τὸ ὄρος ὑψηλὸν ἦν. 11. ἐκέλευσεν ὁ ἄρχων τοὺς τοξότας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι. 12. καλὸς εἶ. ἀγαθὸς ἴσθι. 13. καλὸς ἦσθα. καλοὶ ἦτε. 14. ὁ ἀνὴρ πολέμιός ἐστιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The heralds are brave men. 2. The mountains are high. 3. The wall is long. 4. The ships

of the king were small. 5. You were in the streets of the city. 6. You are in the country of the king. 7. The men are hostile. 8. The citizens are friendly. 9. We educated the boy that he might be wise. 10. Boys are educated that they may be wise. 11. Be wise. Let them be wise. 12. The sources of the river are in the mountains. 13. The tunics of the men are beautiful.

LESSON XXVI.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

73. Stem Formation and Declension. G. **66**; **67** 1, 2, γλυκύς: H-A. **228**, *a*; **229**; **230**; **231** *a*.

74. Genitive with Adjectives. Adjectives of plenty and want take the genitive: πλήρης ὕδατος, *full of water*.

VOCABULARY.

ἀεί, adv., *always*.

ἀληθής, ἀληθές, *true, actual, real.* τὸ ἀληθές,[1] *that which is true, the truth.* τὰ ἀληθῆ, *things which are true, the true.*

ἡ ἀλήθεια, gen. ἀληθείᾱς, *truth, the truth* (abstract).

βαθύς, βαθεῖα, βαθύ, *deep.*

βαρύς, -εῖα, βαρύ (Eng. *bar-* in *barometer*), *heavy.*

βραδύς, βραδεῖα, βραδύ, *slow.*

βραχύς, βραχεῖα, βραχύ, short.
εὐρύς, εὐρεῖα, εὐρύ, wide.
ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ, sweet, pleasant, delicious.
ὁ οἶνος, gen. *οἴνου, the wine.*
πλήρης, πλῆρες, full.
ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ, swift, fleet.
ψευδής, ψευδές, false. τὸ ψευδές, that which is false, the falsehood. τὰ ψευδῆ, things which are false, the false.
τὸ ψεῦδος, the falsehood.

Translate into English.

1. ἡ ἡμέρᾱ ἡδεῖά ἐστιν. 2. τὸν βραδὺν ἵππον παίει. 3. οἱ ποταμοὶ πλήρεις ἰχθύων ἦσαν. 4. οἱ δεσπόται ἀεὶ ψευδεῖς εἰσιν. 5. οἶνον ἡδὺν ἐπέμπετε. 6. αἱ ὁδοὶ εὐρεῖαί εἰσιν. 7. ὁ χρῡσὸς βαρύς ἐστιν. 8. φίλος τῶν ἀληθῶν ἦν.[2] 9. ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀεὶ καλή ἐστιν. 10. τὸ ψεῦδος ἀεὶ κακόν ἐστιν. 11. σὺν τοῖς ταχέσι παισὶ πορευόμεθα. 12. πολέμιός ἐστι τῶν ψευδῶν. 13. τὸ τεῖχος βραχύ ἐστιν. 14. σὺν τῷ ἀληθεῖ φίλῳ ἐπορεύετο. 15. ἡ κώμη πλήρης ἀνδρῶν ἦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king's brother is false. 2. The days are long and pleasant. 3. The river is always full of fishes. 4. The wall is wide and high. 5. They are friends of the true, the beautiful,[1]

and the good. 6. He was an enemy of that which is false. 7. Truth is beautiful. 8. He sends sweet wine. 9. We shall go with the swift boys. 10. The sea is deep and wide. 11. He was always a true friend. 12. The villages were full of soldiers. 13. The street is short and wide.

Notes.

[1] Neuter adjective used substantively, — a very common usage in Greek, as well as in Latin; cf. Latin *bona, multa*, etc.

[2] Translate "*he was*," etc. φίλος is a predicate noun.

LESSON XXVII.

ADJECTIVES (*Continued*).

75. Stem Formation and Declension. G. **67**, 2 χαρίεις, μέλᾱς; **72** 2, NOTE 1: H-A. **233–236**, *a*, *b*; **237**; **240** χαρίεις.

76. Genitive with Comparatives. Comparatives are followed by the genitive, if the conjunction ἤ, *than*, is omitted: ἡδίων μέλιτος, *sweeter than honey*. Compare Latin ablative after comparatives without *quam*.

VOCABULARY.

βελτίων, βέλτιον,	*better, braver.*
εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον,	*fortunate, prosperous.*
ἤ, conj.,	*than.*

μέλᾱς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black.*
ἡ ναῦς, gen. *νεώς,* *the ship.*
τὸ πλῆθος, gen. *πλήθους,* *the multitude.*
τὸ πλοῖον, gen. *πλοίου,* *the boat.*
ἡ τριήρης,[1] gen. *τριήρους,* *the trireme, war-vessel.*
χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, *graceful, pleasing.*

Translate into English.

1. *ἡ ἀλήθεια βελτίων ἐστὶν ἀεὶ ἢ τὸ ψεῦδος.* 2. *ἡ ναῦς μείζων τοῦ πλοίου ἐστίν.* 3. *ἡ βασίλεια χαρίεσσά ἐστιν. αἱ πόλεις εὐδαίμονες ἦσαν.* 4. *ἐπέμψαμεν μέλανας βοῦς.* 5. *σὺν τῇ θυγατρὶ τῆς χαριέσσης μητρὸς πορεύεται.* 6. *ὁ ἄρχων βελτίων τοῦ πλήθους ἦν.* 7. *αἱ τριήρεις μείζονες τῶν πλοίων εἰσίν.* 8. *εἰς τὰς εὐδαίμονας πόλεις πορεύσονται.* 9. *σὺν τῷ ψευδεῖ φίλῳ πορεύεται.* 10. *ὁ βασιλεὺς μείζων ἐστὶν τῆς βασιλείᾱς.* 11. *αἱ νῆες μέλαιναί εἰσιν.* 12. *ἐν ταῖς εὐρείαις ὁδοῖς τῆς εὐδαίμονος πόλεως ἦμεν.*

Translate into Greek.

1. The ships are larger than the boats. 2. We released the black oxen. 3. The city is prosperous. 4. He will go with his true friend. 5. The soldier is braver than the multitude. 6. We shall go with the graceful daughter of the queen. 7. The triremes were black. 8. They

were in a broad street of a prosperous city. 9. The mother is larger than her daughter. 10. The house of the king is full of false friends.

Note.

[1] **τριήρης** has usually the recessive accent in the gen. dual and plural: **τριήροιν, τριήρων.**

LESSON XXVIII.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

77. Declension. G. **67,** *πᾶς*; **70,** *μέγας, πολύς*: H-A. **240,** *πᾶς*; **247.**

78. Accent. G. **25** 3 NOTE 1: H-A. **239.**

79. Partitive Genitive. Nouns or adjectives denoting a part may take a genitive denoting the whole: *πολλοὶ τῶν πολῖτῶν, many of the citizens.*

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἀκρόπολις, gen. *ἀκροπόλεως, the citadel.*
ὁ βάρβαρος, gen. *βαρβάρου, the barbarian, the foreigner.*
ἡ γῆ, gen. *γῆς* (Eng. *ge-* in *geometry*, etc.), *the land.*
ὁ ἡγεμών, gen. *ἡγεμόνος, the leader, the guide.*
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, large, stately.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all.

ὁ πελταστής, gen. πελταστοῦ, *the targeteer, the peltast.*

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, *much, abundant;* pl. *many;* οἱ πολλοί, *the many, the majority.* τὸ πολύ, *the much, the principal part, the greater part.*

Translate into English.

1. πολλοὶ τῶν πελταστῶν σὺν τῷ ἡγεμόνι πορεύσονται. 2. πάντες οἱ πελτασταὶ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἦσαν. 3. οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ψευδεῖς εἰσιν. 4. πᾶσα ἡ γῆ καλή ἐστιν. 5. πολλοὶ τῶν ἱππέων τοὺς μεγάλους ὄρνῖθας ἐθήρευσαν. 6. τὸ πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος σὺν τῷ ἄρχοντι ἐστρατεύσατο. 7. ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως δύναμις μεγάλη ἐστίν. 8. ἐν τῇ τῶν βαρβάρων χώρᾳ πολλαὶ[1] καὶ μεγάλαι πόλεις ἦσαν. 9. πάντες οἱ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἵπποι ταχεῖς εἰσιν. 10. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῆς μεγάλης καὶ εὐδαίμονος πόλεως ἦμεν. 11. ἐκέλευσε πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πορεύεσθαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. All[2] the cities are large and prosperous. 2. The majority of the citizens are good and honorable. 3. Many of the targeteers are hunting large lions. 4. The greater part of the army is making an expedition with the king. 5. The leader's house is large. 6. We are in the streets of a large and beautiful city. 7. All the king's

daughters are stately. 8. Many of the guide's horses are slow. 9. He will order all the targeteers to march. 10. There are many large fishes in all the rivers.

Notes.

[1] Eng. idiom: "many large."
[2] Do not write πᾶς between the article and the noun.

LESSON XXIX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

80. G. **71**, NOTES 1, 4, 5; **72** 1: H-A. **248**; **249**, *a*; **251**, *a*; **253**.

81. The Superlative. The superlative often has the force of *very*: ἥδιστος, *very pleasant.*

VOCABULARY.

ἄξιος, ἀξιώτερος, ἀξιώτατος, *worthy, more worthy, most worthy*, w. gen.
ἀπαράσκευος, -ότερος, -ότατος, *unprepared*, etc.
ἡδύς, ἡδίων, ἥδιστος, *sweet, delicious, pleasant*, etc.
μακρός, -ότερος, -ότατος, *long*, etc.
μέλᾱς, μελάντερος, μελάντατος, *black*, etc.
μῑκρός, -ότερος, -ότατος, *small*, etc.
νέος, -ώτερος, -ώτατος, *young*, etc.

τὸ νέφος, gen. νέφους, *the cloud.*
ἡ νύξ, gen. νυκτός, *the night.*
πονηρός, -ότερος, -ότατος, *wicked, base,* etc.
πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος (Eng. *presbyter,* etc.), *older, oldest.*
σοφός, -ώτερος, -ώτατος (Eng. *soph-* in *sophist, philosophy,* etc.), *wise,* etc.
ἡ τῑμή, gen. τῑμῆς, *the honor.*
χαρίεις, -έστερος, -έστατος, *graceful,* etc.

Translate into English.

1. τὸ νέφος μελάντερόν ἐστι τῆς νυκτός. 2. ἡ μήτηρ χαριεστέρᾱ τῆς θυγατρός ἐστιν. 3. ὁ οἶνος τοῦ μέλιτος ἡδῑων ἐστίν. 4. ὁ κριτὴς ἄξιος τῑμῆς ἐστιν. 5. ἀξιώτερος τῑμῆς ἐστιν ἢ ὁ βασιλεύς. 6. σοφώτατός ἐστι τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 7. πονηρότατός ἐστι τῶν δεσποτῶν. 8. πρεσβύτερός ἐστι τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. 9. πρεσβύτατός ἐστι τῶν ἀρχόντων. 10. νεώτερός ἐστι τοῦ φίλου. 11. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπαρασκευότατός ἐστιν. 12. ἀνὴρ σοφώτατός ἐστιν. 13. ἡ οἰκίᾱ μῑκροτάτη ἐστίν. 14. τὸ νέφος μελάντατόν ἐστιν. 15. ἡ ὁδὸς μακροτάτη ἐστίν. 16. ἡ ἡμέρᾱ ἡδίστη ἐστίν. 17. ἄξιός ἐστι τῑμῆς χρῡσῆς.

Translate into Greek.

1. The cloud is blacker than night. 2. The mother is graceful, and the daughter is more grace-

ful than the mother. 3. I send wine more delicious than honey. 4. The old man is more worthy of honor than the young man. 5. He is basest of men. 6. He is wisest of the citizens. 7. He is younger than his brother. She is younger than her brother. 8. He is youngest of the generals. 9. They are most unprepared. 10. They are (the) oldest of the citizens. 11. They are very wise men. 12. The roads are very long. 13. The days are very pleasant. 14. The citizens are worthy of golden honor.

LESSON XXX.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

82. G. **73** 1 1–9: H-A. **254** 1–8; **255.**

VOCABULARY.

τὸ ἅρμα, gen. ἅρματος, *the chariot.*

ὁ καιρός, gen. καιροῦ, *the opportunity, the fitting time.*

ὁ παράδεισος, gen. παραδείσου (Eng. *paradise*), *the park.*

Learn also from the grammars the meaning of the adjectives referred to in **82.**

Translate into English.

1. ἄριστός ἐστι τῶν ὁπλῖτῶν. 2. κακίους ἦσαν τῶν βαρβάρων. 3. κράτιστοί ἐστε τῶν πελταστῶν. 4. ἀμείνους τοῦ πλήθους εἰσίν. 5. σὺν ἀμείνοσιν ἀνδράσι πορεύσομαι. 6. ὁ σατράπης ἐπορεύετο σὺν ὀλιγίστοις στρατιώταις. 7. οἱ μῖκρότατοι τῶν ὀρνίθων ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἦσαν. 8. ἡ μήτηρ καλλίων ἐστὶ τῆς θυγατρός. 9. τὸ ἅρμα τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως κάλλιστον ἦν. 10. ἥττους τῶν πολεμίων ἐσμέν. 11. ἡ ὁδὸς ῥᾴστη ἐστίν. 12. οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν φυλάκων κάκιστοί εἰσιν.

Translate.

1. They are bravest of the soldiers. 2. He is stronger[1] than his brother. 3. The opportunity is very great. 4. The commander is braver than the multitude. 5. You are marching with men more cowardly than the barbarians. 6. We hunted in company with very brave men. 7. There were very few soldiers in the city. 8. The most of the small birds are in the park. 9. The younger of the brothers is more beautiful than the older. 10. He is inferior[2] to his enemy. 11. The roads are very easy. 12. The most cowardly of the citizens are in the citadel.

Notes.

[1] κρείττων. [2] ἥττων, w. gen.

LESSON XXXI.

VERBS: PARTICIPLES.

83. Third Declension Participles. Learn the declension of participles of the third declension. G. **68**, NOTE: H.-A. **241**; **242**, *a*; **244** λελυκώς.

84. First and Second Declension Participles. Participles ending in -μενος are declined like adjectives of the first and second declension. G. **62**; H.-A. **222**.

85. Attributive Participle. The participle agrees with the noun which it limits like any adjective, and often qualifies a noun as an attributive (attributive participle). When the attributive participle is preceded by the article, the noun is often omitted and the participle used substantively. The participle is then translated by *he* (*she, those, the one*) *who*: ὁ λύων, *the one loosing*, or *he who looses*; ὁ λύσων, *the one about to loose*, or *he who will loose*; ὁ λύσᾱς, *the one having loosed*, or *he who loosed*; ὁ λελυκώς,[1] *the one having loosed*, or *he who has loosed*; ὁ λυθείς, *the one having been loosed*, or *he who was loosed*; ὁ λελυμένος, *the one having been loosed*, or *he who has been loosed*. Similarly in the plural; οἱ λύοντες, *those who loose*, etc.

86. Use of Tenses. The present, future, and aorist participles denote time present, future, and past,

respectively, with reference to the principal verb. The perfect participle denotes completed action, present time with reference to the principal verb.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ θηρεύων ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. τὸν λύσαντα τοὺς ἵππους πέμπει. 3. σὺν τοῖς λελυμένοις πορεύεται. 4. οἱ λελυκότες τοὺς ὄρνῖθας ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ εἰσίν. 5. σὺν τῇ λυθείσῃ πορεύσομαι. 6. οἱ θηρεύσαντες τοὺς θῆρας ἄριστοι ἦσαν. 7. τὸν λυθέντα πέμψω. 8. οἱ στρατευσάμενοι σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ κάκιστοί εἰσιν. 9. σὺν τοῖς λελυκόσι[1] τοὺς βοῦς πορεύονται.

Translate into Greek.

1. We shall go with those who have hunted lions. 2. He who loosed the oxen is in the park. 3. Those who hunt wild animals incur danger. 4. They tell the names of those who are making an expedition with the king. 5. He will go with the one who sent wine. 6. He tells the names of those who were released. 7. Those who hunted small birds are cowardly.

Note.

[1] Observe that both the perfect and aorist participles are translated usually by the English perfect participle. The student should remember, however, that in the Greek the perfect participle denotes completed action, present time, with reference to the principal verb; the aorist, action brought to pass in past time, with reference to the principal verb.

LESSON XXXII.

PARTICIPLES. (*Continued*).

87. Review references given in **83** and **84**.

88. Circumstantial Participle. Besides its attributive uses the participle may also be used to express some circumstance connected with the principal verb (circumstantial participle). The circumstantial participle denotes *time, cause, concession, condition,* and other adverbial relations; ἀκούσαντες ἐπείθοντο, *having heard, they obeyed,* or *when they heard, they obeyed.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται πορευόμενοι[1] ἐτοξεύθησαν. 2. ὁ φεύγων τοξευθεὶς ἐλύθη. 3. ὁ σατράπης κινδῡνεύσᾱς βασιλεύσει. 4. οἱ παῖδες παιδευόμενοι ἐν τῇ πόλει ἦσαν. 5. λύσαντα τοὺς ἵππους τὸν παῖδα παίσομεν. 6. οἱ παῖδες παιδευθέντες σοφοὶ ἦσαν. 7. οἱ ἱππεῖς λελυκότες τοὺς ἵππους εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν πορεύονται. 8. ὁ ἄρχων εἰς τὴν πόλιν τὸν κήρῡκα ἔπεμψε λέξοντα τὴν ἐπιβουλήν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The father was in the city while educating his son. 2. A boy after he has been educated[2] is

wise. 3. The king after ordering the army to march will go into the citadel. 4. He struck the soldier because he released the horses. 5. The exile was released because he told the plot. 6. The king was hit (with an arrow)[3] while hunting wild beasts.

Note.

[1] The Greek language often uses the participle to express relations which in English are commonly denoted by clauses or phrases (see 88 above). The learner should, therefore, consider what the relation expressed by the Greek participle is (time, cause, etc.), and then use the appropriate English clause or phrase in translation.

[2] "Having been educated."

[3] τοξεύω.

LESSON XXXIII.

VERBS (*Continued*).

89. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the second aorist system, active and middle; and the second perfect and pluperfect system. G. **96** (pp. 104, 105); **110** IV *d*; V: H-A. **320**; **321**; **435**; **450**, *a*; **451** *a*, *b*.

90. Accent. G. **26** NOTE 3 (1)–(3): H-A. **387** *a*, *b*; **389** *a*.

91. Use and Meaning of Tenses. What has already been said in regard to the meaning and use of the first aorist and first perfect is true of the second

aorist and second perfect, since the so-called *second* tenses differ from the first in form, but not in meaning.

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἀγορά, gen. ἀγορᾶς, *the market-place, market.*

ἡ ἁρμάμαξα, gen. ἁρμαμάξης, *the covered chariot, carriage* (esp. for women).

ἡ βασίλεια, gen. βασιλείᾱς, *the queen.*

εἷλον[1] (sec. aor. of αἱρῶ), *I took,* mid. *I took for myself,* hence, *I chose.*

ἔλιπον (sec. aor. of λείπω), *I left;* sec. perf. λέλοιπα, *I have left.*

ἔφυγον (sec. aor. of φεύγω), *I fled;* sec. perf. πέφευγα, *I have fled.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ κακοὶ φύλακες τὴν πόλιν ἔλιπον. 2. ὁ στρατηγὸς στρατεύεται ἵνα τὰς πόλεις ἕλῃ. 3. οἱ στρατιῶται στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο. 4. ἡ βασίλεια ἐκ τῆς ἁρμαμάξης ἔφυγεν. 5. οἱ ἱππεῖς τοὺς ἵππους λελοίπᾱσιν. 6. κελεύει τοὺς πολῖτᾱς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως φυγεῖν. 7. οἱ ἑλόντες τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἄριστοι ἦσαν. 8. οἱ στρατιῶται στρατηγὸν ἑλέσθων. 9. οἱ τοξόται τὸ ὄρος ἐλελοίπεσαν. 10. οἱ στρατιῶται στρατηγοὺς ἑλόμενοι ἐστρατεύσαντο σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 11. πεφεύγαμεν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. 12. ὁ σατράπης ἐστρατεύσατο ἵνα τὴν κώμην ἕλοι.

Translate into Greek.

1. The queen has fled from her carriage. 2. We made an expedition that we might take the city. 3. We chose a general. 4. The commander ordered the horsemen to leave their horses. 5. Those who fled from the city were cowardly. 6. The light-armed soldiers had left the mountain. 7. The soldiers, after choosing a general, will make an expedition with the satrap. 8. The citizens have fled from the market-place. 9. The king will make an expedition to take the villages.

Note.

[1] For the augment of **εἷλον** see G. **104**: H-A. **359**, *a*.

LESSON XXXIV.

VERBS (*Continued*).

92. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the second passive system (second aorist and second future passive). G. **96** (pp. 108, 110); **110** VII: H-A. **322**; **468**; **471–473**, *a*; **474**.

VOCABULARY.

ἐγράφην (sec. aor. pass. of γράφω), *I was written;* sec. fut. pass. γραφήσομαι, *I shall be written.*

ἐστάλην (sec. aor. pass. of *στέλλω*), *I was sent;* sec. fut. pass. *σταλήσομαι I shall be sent.*

ἐτράπην (sec. aor. pass. of *τρέπω*), *I was turned;* sec. fut. pass. *τραπήσομαι, I shall be turned;* w. *εἰς φυγήν, I was routed, I shall be routed.*

ἐτράφην (sec. aor. pass. of *τρέφω*), *I was nourished, supported;* sec. fut. pass. *τραφήσομαι, I shall be nourished.*

ἐφάνην (sec. aor. pass. of *φαίνω*), *I was shown, I appeared;* sec. fut. pass. *φανήσομαι, I shall appear.*

ἡ φυγή, gen. *φυγῆς, the flight.*

Translate into English.

1. *ὁ στρατιώτης εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐστάλη.* 2. *οἱ ἵπποι ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τοῦ βασιλέως τραφήσονται.* 3. *αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ ἐγράφησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος.* 4. *οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς φυγὴν τραπέντες ἔφυγον.* 5. *τὸ στράτευμα ἐπορεύετο εἰς τὰς κώμας ἵνα τραφείη.* 6. *ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ φανησόμεθα.* 7. *οἱ ὁπλῖται εἰς τὴν κώμην πορεύσονται ἵνα τραφῶσιν.* 8. *ἐτράφητε ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός.* 9. *οἱ παῖδες τραφέντων.* 10. *ὁ κῆρυξ φανήτω.*

Translate into Greek.

1. The letter was written by the king. 2. The general, after he was routed,[1] fled. 3. The army will march into the country of the king to be

supported. 4. The horses were supported in the country of the satrap. 5. The general ordered the soldiers to appear in the market-place. 6. We were supported by the queen. 7. The boys were sent into the city to be supported. 8. Let the enemy be routed. 9. You are marching into the villages to be supported.

Note.

[1] "Having been routed."

LESSON XXXV.

REVIEW OF VERB.

93. A general review of the synopsis and inflection of the verb in all the voices (without the accompanying Greek and English exercises) is recommended at this point.

LESSON XXXVI.

PRONOUNS.

94. Declension. Learn the declension of the personal and possessive pronouns. G. **79** 1, personal; **82**: H-A. **261**; **263**; **269**.

95. Article with Possessives. In Greek when a noun is modified by a possessive pronoun, or genitive of a personal pronoun, the article is used or omitted according to the principles already stated in **15.** But the English idiom is quite different, so that the subject will require careful attention on the part of the learner. Thus we say in English, *my friend*, omitting the article, when a definite person is meant; but because a definite object is referred to the Greek requires the article; ὁ φίλος μου or ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος. Again, if we refer to a person indefinitely, as one of several, we say *a friend of mine;* but for the reason that the object is indefinite, the Greek omits the article; φίλος μου or ἐμὸς φίλος.

96. Position of the Genitive of a Personal Pronoun. The genitive of a personal pronoun does not stand between the article and the noun. Write always ὁ φίλος μου, never ὅ μου φίλος. The form ὁ φίλος ἐμοῦ is said not to be used.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ ἵπποι μου ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ εἰσίν. 2. ὁ πολίτης ἦν ἐμὸς φίλος. 3. οἱ ὑμέτεροι στρατιῶται ἀγαθοί εἰσιν. 4. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἡμῶν σοφός ἐστιν. 5. ὁ ἡμέτερος οἶνος ἡδὺς ἦν. 6. ἡ σὴ θυγάτηρ καλή ἐστιν. 7. βόες σου ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ εἰσίν. 8. τὴν ἐμὴν ἅμαξαν ἔλιπον. 9. ἐφύγομεν ἐκ τῶν

ἡμετέρων οἰκιῶν. 10. τοὺς ἵππους ὑμῶν ἐλίπετε. 11. σὺν τῷ πατρί σου πορεύεται. 12. οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. 13. τὸν σὸν ἵππον παίεις. 14. λέγε μοι τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἡγεμόνων.

Translate into Greek.

1. Your oxen are in the park. 2. The leader is a friend of mine. 3. My mother is beautiful. 4. A horse of yours is in the city. 5. We left our horses. 6. Your daughter was supported in my house. 7. I shall make an expedition with your soldiers. 8. He tells me the names of the young men. 9. Your wine is sweeter than ours. 10. We shall hunt game with you. 11. We have fled from our ships. 12. Our soldiers were put to flight by the enemy. 13. A friend of ours is in the village.

LESSON XXXVII.

PRONOUNS (*Continued*).

97. Learn the declension of the intensive and demonstrative pronouns. G. **79** 1, *αὐτός*; **83**: H-A. **265**; **271**; **272**, *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*.

98. Article with Demonstrative Pronouns. When a noun is modified by a demonstrative pronoun the

article must be used, and the pronoun must not stand between the article and the noun: *οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ* or *ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος*, *not* *ὁ οὗτος ἀνήρ*.

99. Use of the Intensive Pronoun. The intensive pronoun *αὐτός* has three uses. A. When preceded by the article, it means *same* (Lat. *idem*). B. When not preceded by the article it means *self* (Lat. *ipse*). C. When it stands alone and in the oblique cases, it means *him, her, it, them.* Sometimes when standing alone in an emphatic position it means *self*, especially in the nominative case.

N. B. — This lesson requires unusual care and discrimination. It is very important to the subsequent success of the learner and should be thoroughly mastered.

VOCABULARY.

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, self, same.
ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, that (*the one yonder*).
ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, this (*this one here*).
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this (sometimes rendered *that*).

REM. — Of the three demonstratives *οὗτος* is the most common; *οὗτος* usually denotes what precedes; *ὅδε* what follows.

Translate into English.

1. *αὐτὸς ὁ κρῑτὴς ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐστίν.* 2. *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ σὺν ἡμῖν πορεύεται.* 3. *σὺν αὐτοῖς*

τοῖς στρατηγοῖς στρατεύσομαι. 4. ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ἐκινδῡνεύομεν. 5. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς ἐφύγομεν. 6. πέμπομεν τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν κώμην. 7. εἰς τὴν οἰκίᾱν σου αὐτὸν[1] πέμπει. 8. αὐτὸς[2] τούτους τοὺς ἄνδρας ἔλῡσα. 9. ἥδε ἡ ἡμέρᾱ καλή ἐστιν. 10. αὐτοὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει εἰσίν. 11. αὐτὸς σὺν τούτοις τοῖς παισὶν ἐπαιδεύθην. 12. οὗτοι οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν. 13. ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἵππος ταχύς ἐστιν. 14. ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ καλή ἐστιν. 15. ἐθήρευσα τοὺς θῆρας σὺν τῷ πατρὶ αὐτῆς. 16. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτῶν νέοι ἦσαν. 17. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς ἔπεμψαν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν αὐτήν. 18. ἡ βασίλεια αὐτὴ ἐκ τῆς ἁρμαμάξης ἔφυγεν. 19. αὐτοὶ ἐφάνητε ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

Notes.

[1] See above, **99** C.

[2] **αὐτός** agrees with the omitted subject of **ἔλῡσα**, **99** B.

LESSON XXXVIII.

PRONOUNS (*Continued*).

100. Review **97–99**.

Translate into Greek.

1. The same man is in my house. 2. The general himself marches with us. 3. We made an expedition with the same general. 4. They

send the herald himself into the same house. 5. We send them[1] into the city. 6. You loosed this man yourself. 7. We ourselves send them into the country. 8. You will hunt these wild animals yourselves. 9. That horse is slow. 10. These cities are large and prosperous. 11. They march with these soldiers. 12. His daughter is beautiful. 13. This honey is sweet. 14. Her brother is wise. 15. Their friends are bad. 16. You were educated with these boys. 17. The enemy themselves were routed by our horsemen. 18. These soldiers chose the same general. 19. We shall go with the queen herself.

Note.

[1] See **99** C. Third pers. pronoun οὗ, οἱ, ἑ, is not used in Attic prose except as an indirect reflexive; that is, a reflexive which, standing in a subordinate clause, refers to the subject of the principal clause.

LESSON XXXIX.

PRONOUNS (*Continued*). — NUMERALS.

101. Learn the declension of the relative, interrogative, and indefinite pronouns; and the cardinal numbers from one to four. G. **77** 1, NOTE 2; **84** 1, 2, NOTE 2; **86**, ὅς: H.-A. **275**; **277**, *a*; **290**, *a*.

VOCABULARY.

εἶδον,[1] *I saw* (sec. aor., pres. ὁρῶ).

εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, *one, two, three, four.*

οὐδείς, οὐδεμίᾱ, οὐδέν, *no one, nobody,* in the neut. *nothing.*

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, relat. pron., *who, which, what.*

τίς, τί, interrog. pron., *who, which, what.*

τὶς, τὶ, indef. pron., *some, any, certain:* in the masc. sing. used substantively, *some one, a certain one;* in the neut. sing., *something, a certain part.*

N. B. — Observe that τίς interrog. always has the acute accent on the ι in all the forms, and stands regularly first in its clause; while τὶς indef. is regularly enclitic, and hence very seldom stands first.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ, ὃν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σου εἶδον, ἔφυγεν. 2. ἡ πόλις ἐν ᾗ ὁ βασιλεύς ἐστι, μεγάλη ἐστίν. 3. τίς ὑμῶν φίλος τοῦ βασιλέως ἐστίν; 4. βάρβαρόν τινα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ εἶδον. 5. τῆς φάλαγγός τι εἴδομεν. 6. σὺν ἀνθρώπῳ τινὶ ἐστρατευσάμην. 7. οὐδεὶς τῶν πολεμίων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἡμῶν ἐστιν. 8. τίνες τῶν ἱππέων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει εἰσίν; 9. τῶν πολεμίων τινὲς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὑμῶν εἰσιν. 10. εἷς τῶν στρατηγῶν ἄριστός ἐστιν. 11. τέτταρας μεγάλους

ὄρνῖθας εἴδετε ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 12. οὐδένα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ εἴδομεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The men themselves, whom I saw in his house, fled. 2. Who[2] is better than the king? 3. No one of the citizens is better than the good judge. 4. Some[2] of the citizens are worthy of golden honor.[3] 5. He saw a certain man in your house. 6. We saw four generals in the city. 7. One of the three men was bad. 8. A certain one of the men was very brave. 9. I was educated by a certain orator. 10. A certain part of the army was routed.

Notes.

[1] Synopsis: εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών. For augment, see G. 104: H-A. 359. For accent of imperative, see G. 26 NOTE 3 (2): H-A. 387 *b*.

[2] See N. B. above.

[3] See Lesson XXIX.

LESSON XL.

VERBS (*Continued*). — CONTRACTS.

102. Contraction and Accent. Review the rules for contraction and accent of contract forms. G. **9**, 1–4, NOTE 2; **24** 1: H-A. **37**, *a–e*; **39** *a–c*; **40** *a*; **105**.

103. Inflection. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active of contract verbs in -*άω*. G. **98**, *τῑμάω*: H-A. **323**.

104. Hortative Subjunctive. The subjunctive is used in the first person to express proposals or exhortations. If the sentence is negative, *μή* is used. *λύωμεν, let us loose; μὴ λύωμεν, let us not loose.*

VOCABULARY.

δαπανάω, ῶ, I spend; intrans. *I spend my resources;* w. *εἰς, upon.*
θηράω, ῶ, *I hunt.*
νῑκάω, ῶ, *I conquer.*
ὁράω, ῶ, *I see.*
ὁ πόλεμος, gen. *πολέμου, the war.*
σιωπάω, ῶ, *I keep silence, I am silent.*
τῑμάω, ῶ, *I honor.*

Translate into English.

1. *τὸν βασιλέᾱ τῑμᾷ.* 2. *ἐτῑμῶμεν τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν.* 3. *εἰς ὑμᾶς δαπανῶσιν.* 4. *τοὺς πολεμίους ἐνίκων.* 5. *πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται σιωπῶσιν.* 6. *τίμᾱ τοὺς θεούς.* 7. *νῑκῶμεν τοὺς βαρβάρους.* 8. *μὴ δαπανῶμεν εἰς πόλεμον.* 9. *εἰς τὴν χώρᾱν ἐπορεύετο, ἵνα τοὺς ὄρνῑθας θηρᾷη.*[1] 10. *τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἑώρᾱς.*[2] 11. *τὸν νῑκῶντα τοὺς πολεμίους τῑμᾶτε.* 12. *οἱ πολῖται ἐσιώπων ἐν*

τῇ ἀγορᾷ. 13. οἱ ὁπλῖται ἐπορεύοντο, ἵνα τὴν θάλατταν ὁρῷεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. Honor thy father and mother. 2. We order them to be silent. 3. We spend our resources upon you. 4. Let us not hunt small birds. 5. We honor those who conquer the enemy. 6. We used to see your oxen in the city. 7. The boys used to be silent in the market-place. 8. The soldiers were marching to conquer the enemy.

Notes.

[1] "In the optative act., contract verbs have generally ιη in the singular, but very seldom in the dual and plural." — H-A.

[2] For the augment of ὁράω, see G. 104, NOTE 1: H-A. 359, *b*.

LESSON XLI.

CONTRACT VERBS (*Continued*).

105. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system middle (passive) of contracts in -άω. G. **98**, τῑμάομαι: H-A. **323**.

106. Optative of Wishing. The optative (present or aorist) is used to express a wish that something may happen in the future. The particles εἴθε and

εἰ γάρ may or may not be used with it; (cf. Lat. present subjunctive with or without *utinam*). λύοι, *may he loose* (*be loosing*); λύσειε, *may he loose.*

VOCABULARY.

ἐπί, prep. w. gen., dat., and acc.; w. acc. *to, towards;* also, in a hostile sense, *against.*
πειράομαι, πειρῶμαι,[1] *I try, I attempt.*
ταχέως, adv., *swiftly, rapidly.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς τῑμᾶται. 2. πειρώμεθα τὴν μάχην ὁρᾶν. 3. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῑμῷντο. 4. ἀγαθοὶ ὦμεν, ἵνα τιμώμεθα. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται ταχέως ἐπορεύοντο, ἵνα μὴ ὁρῷντο. 6. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ἑωρῶντο. 7. ὁ ἄρχων ἐπειρᾶτο τοὺς πολεμίους νῑκᾶν. 8. τὸ τῶν βαρβάρων στράτευμα νῑκῷτο. 9. ὁ σατράπης ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα πορεύεται, ἵνα αὐτὸν νῑκᾷ. 10. πειρᾶται τὴν πόλιν ἑλεῖν. 11. οὗτοι οἱ ὁπλῖται ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους πορεύονται, ἵνα νῑκῶσιν αὐτούς. 12. αἱ μητέρες τῑμάσθων.

Translate into Greek.

1. Brave generals are honored. 2. Let us not honor the cowardly soldier. 3. May you conquer the enemy. 4. The general marches rapidly that he may not be seen. 5. Four horses were seen in

the park. 6. May the gods be honored. 7. Some of the citizens are attempting to see the king. 8. Try to march rapidly against the barbarians. 9. May the army of the king be conquered. 10. Let the gods be honored. 11. Let the boy be silent.

Note.

[1] Also found in the active. See 63 *c*.

LESSON XLII.

CONTRACT VERBS (*Continued*).

107. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active of contracts in *-έω*. G. **98**, *φιλέω*: H-A. **324**.

108. Subjunctive in Conditional Sentences. The subjunctive (pres. or aor.) with the conj. *ἐάν*, *if*, is used in conditional sentences with the force of the English future indicative: *ἐὰν λύῃ*, *if he shall loose* (*be loosing*); *ἐὰν λύσῃ*, *if he shall loose*. The verb in the principal clause (conclusion) is in the future indicative.

N. B. — "The older English forms, *if he shall go*, and *if he go*, express the force of the Greek subjunctive; but the ordinary modern English uses *if he goes*, even when the time is clearly future." — GOODWIN.

VOCABULARY.

ἀσθενέω, ῶ,[1]	*I am ill, weak.*
ἐάν, conj. w. subj.,	*if.*
καλέω, ῶ,	*I call, summon.*
οἰκέω, ῶ,	*I dwell.*
ποιέω, ῶ,	*I make, do.*
πολιορκέω,	*I besiege.*
φιλέω,	*I love.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ τὴν μητέρα φιλεῖ. 2. ὁ γέρων ἠσθένει. 3. ἐὰν ταύτην τὴν πόλιν πολιορκῇ, κινδῡνεύσει. 4. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ κώμῃ ᾠκοῦμεν. 5. ἐὰν τὸν ἄρχοντα καλῇς, πορεύσεται. 6. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθὰ[2] ποιοίη. 7. ἀγαθὰ ποιῶμεν, ἵνα τῑμώμεθα. 8. οἱ παῖδες ἀσθενοῦσιν. 9. τὴν οἰκίᾱν ὁρῶ ἐν ᾗ ὁ πολῖτης οἰκεῖ. 10. οἱ ποιοῦντες ταῦτα κακοί εἰσιν. 11. ἐὰν οἱ παῖδες κακὰ ποιῶσιν, αὐτοὺς παίσομεν. 12. τῑμᾱ καὶ φίλει τοὺς θεούς.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king is ill. 2. If we summon the soldiers, they will march rapidly. 3. You used to live in this house. 4. Do good that you may be honored. 5. Love your father. 6. If you do this,[3] I shall strike you. 7. If they besiege this city, they will incur danger. 8. May they do

good. 9. Let the herald call the generals. 10. You see the village in which we live. 11. He who does this is brave.

Notes.

[1] For the augment of ἀσθενέω, and οἰκέω, see G. 100 2; 103: H-A. 356; 357.

[2] Adj. used subs.; so also κακά and ταῦτα.

[3] Lit. "these things," neut. pl.

LESSON XLIII.

CONTRACT VERBS (*Continued*).

109. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system middle (passive) of contracts in -έω. G. **98** φιλέω: H-A. **324**.

110. The Optative in Conditional Sentences. The optative (pres. or aor.) with the conjunction εἰ, *if*, is used in conditional sentences with the force of the English *should* or *would*. The verb in the principal clause is also in the optative (pres. or aor.) with the particle ἄν, and is translated by *should* or *would*: εἰ ὑμᾶς ἴδοι, φύγοι ἄν, *if he should see you, he would flee.* For the difference between the present and aorist optative, see **53**.

N. B. — Observe that there are two conjunctions in Greek meaning *if*, ἐάν and εἰ. In turning English into Greek, consider carefully whether the sense requires the

subjunctive (**108**) or optative (**110**); if the subjunctive, use ἐάν; if the optative, use εἰ. The particle ἄν never stands first in its clause.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τοῦ κήρῡκος ἐκαλοῦντο. 2. ὁ κῆρυξ τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς ἐκάλει. 3. εἰ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθὰ ποιοίη, τιμῷτο ἄν. 4. ὁ πατὴρ ὑπὸ τῆς θυγατρὸς φιλεῖται. 5. εἰ κακὰ ποιοῖτε, ὑμᾶς παίοιμι ἄν. 6. ἐὰν κακὰ ποιῆτε, ὑμᾶς παίσω. 7. εἰ ὁ ἄρχων καλοῖτο, πορεύοιτο ἄν. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς καλείσθω. 9. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς τοξότᾱς καλεῖσθαι. 10. ἀγαθὰ ποιῶμεν, ἵνα φιλώμεθα. 11. πόλεις τινὲς πολιορκοῦνται. 12. ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καλούμεθα.

Translate into Greek.

1. The daughters are loved by their[1] father. 2. The father loves his daughters. 3. We are loved by the citizens. 4. If[2] the soldiers should be summoned, they would march rapidly. 5. If the soldiers are summoned, they will march rapidly. 6. The king ordered the man to be called. 7. If the satrap should do this, he would be loved. 8. Let the gods be loved and honored. 9. You are summoned by the king. 10. These cities are besieged.

Notes.

[1] *Their, his,* etc., are regularly translated by the article when unemphatic.

[2] See N. B. above.

LESSON XLIV.

VERBS (*Continued*).

111. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active and middle (passive) of contracts in -όω. G. **9** 4 NOTE 2; **98** δηλόω: H-A. **39** *c*; **40** *a*; **325**.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἄγγελος, gen. ἀγγέλου, *the messenger.*
ἀξιόω, ῶ, *I think worthy, demand, ask.*
ὁ ἀριθμός, gen. ἀριθμοῦ, *the number.*
δηλόω, ῶ, *I manifest, show, set forth, relate.*
ἡ ἐπιβουλή, gen. ἐπιβουλῆς, *the plot.*
μαστῑγόω, ῶ, *I scourge, lash, whip.*

Translate into English.

1. τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν τῷ ἄρχοντι δηλοῖ. 2. ἠξίου τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τιμᾶσθαι. 3. ἐκέλευσαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοὺς κακοὺς ὁπλῖτᾱς μαστῑγοῦσθαι. 4. εἰ τὰ τῶν ἱππέων πράγματα δηλοίης, τῑμῷο ἄν. 5. κακοὶ παῖδες μαστῑγοῦνται. 6. δηλῶμεν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 7. οὗτος ὁ πολῖτης μαστῑγοῦται. 8. ἀξιοῦμεν τᾱς μητέρας φιλεῖσθαι. 9. ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀγγέλου ἐδηλοῦτο. 10. δήλου τὸ πρᾶγμα. οἱ δηλοῦντες τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν τῑμῶνται. 11. κελεύει ὑμᾶς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν πολεμίων δηλοῦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He orders the cowardly soldiers to be scourged. 2. The plot was made manifest to the king. 3. If he should relate the deeds of the generals, he would be honored. 4. The city is thought worthy to be seen by all. 5. Let us whip the bad boys. 6. The number of the horsemen is shown by the messenger. 7. We think it proper (worthy) that the gods be loved. 8. We ordered him to whip the soldiers. 9. Let the messenger be scourged. 10. You are thought worthy to be king.

LESSON XLV.

VERBS (*Continued*). — PRINCIPAL PARTS.

112. Principal Parts. Learn the principal parts of λύω. G. **92** 3, NOTE; **92** 5: H-A. **304** *c*; **309**.

113. Formation of Stems. Review rules for forming stems, augment, and reduplication. G. **17** 2; **99** 1, 2 *a–c*; **100** 1, 2, NOTE 1; **101** 1–4; **103**; **108** I; **109** 1; **110** I, II, 1, III, 1, IV *a–d*; V, VI, VII: H-A. **73** *a*; **354**; **355**; **356**, *a*; **357**; **358**; **364**; **365**; **367**; **392**; **393**; **420**; **421** *b*; **428**; **429**; **435**; **446**; **447** *b*; **450**; **459**; **460**; **466**; **468**; **469**; **474**.

EXAMPLES.

δηλ(όω) ῶ, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην.

τῑμ(άω) ῶ, τῑμήσω, ἐτῑμησα, τετῑμηκα, τετῑμημαι, ἐτῑμήθην.

φιλ(έω) ῶ, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην.

VOCABULARY.

ἀξι(όω) ῶ, ἀξιώσω, ἠξίωσα, κτέ., *I think worthy, ask, demand.*

οἰκ(έω) ῶ, οἰκήσω, ᾤκησα, κτέ., intrans. *I dwell;* trans. *I inhabit.*

ποι(έω) ῶ, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, κτέ., *I do, make.*

πολεμ(έω) ῶ, πολεμήσω, κτέ., trans. *I make war upon;* intrans. *I carry on war.*

πολιορκ(έω) ῶ, πολιορκήσω, κτέ., *I besiege.*

ὠφελ(έω) ῶ, ὠφελήσω, κτέ., *I benefit, I assist.*

ἡ συλλογή, gen. συλλογῆς, *the levy.*

Translate into English.

1. τοὺς πατέρας ἐτίμων. τοὺς θεοὺς ἐτίμησαν. 2. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει ᾤκουν. 3. τὴν πόλιν ἐπολιόρκησεν. ἡ πόλις ἐπολιορκήθη. 4. ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ᾤκησαν. 5. τᾶς κώμᾶς ὠφελήσαμεν. 6. ἐὰν ταῦτα ποιῆτε, ὑμᾶς ὠφελήσομεν. 7. ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ ἐδηλώθη. 8. ὁ σατράπης ἠξιώθη βασιλεύειν. 9. εἰ ταῦτα

ποιήσαιτε, ὑμᾶς ὠφελήσαιμεν ἄν. 10. οἱ ἱππεῖς ταῦτα πεποιήκᾱσιν. 11. τὴν συλλογὴν ἐποίει. τὴν συλλογὴν ἐποιεῖτο.[1] 12. φιλεῖ πολεμῆσαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. They were besieging the city. They besieged the city. 2. We live in this city. 3. You were thought worthy to be king. 4. They lived in the same cities. 5. The cities will be besieged. 6. We have honored the king. 7. If you do good, we shall honor you. 8. If we should do good, he would honor us. 9. The levy has been made. 10. The satrap will carry on war. 11. We assisted the general. 12. Let us relate[2] the plot to the king.

Notes.

[1] See 63 c.

[2] i. e., *make plain, manifest.*

LESSON XLVI.

VERBS (*Continued*).

114. Euphony of Consonants. G. **15** 2; **16** 1–7, *a*: H-A. **48**; **49**; **51–56**; **61**; **62**; **67**.

115. Formation of Stems. G. **108**, I, II 1, III, IV, 1; **109**, 2, 3; **110** IV *b*: H-A. **30**; **393–397**; **421** *c*; **429**; **451** *b*; **452**; **461**; **469**.

116. Reduplication. G. **101** 2: H-A. **365.**

117. Learn the principal parts of the verbs in the following vocabulary, and explain the mode of formation, tracing the theme (stem) and its changes through all the forms.

VOCABULARY.

ἀλλάσσω, Attic ἀλλάττω, ἀλλάξω, ἤλλαξα, ἤλλαχα, ἤλλαγμαι, ἠλλάγην (also ἠλλάχθην), *I exchange.*

θηρ(άω) ῶ, θηράσω, ἐθήρᾱσα, τεθήρᾱκα, τεθήρᾱμαι, ἐθηράθην, *I hunt.*

ὁ κάνδῡς, gen. κάνδυος, *the coat, a Persian outer garment.*

λείπω, λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, *I leave.*

ῥίπτω, ῥίψω, ἔρρῑψα, ἔρρῑφα, ἔρρῑμμαι, ἐρρίφθην, *I throw, I cast, cast away.*

τελ(έω) ῶ, τελέσω or τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην, *I complete, I end.*

N. B. — A perfect mastery of all the principles involved in the above changes will amply repay the learner, in the greater thoroughness and ease with which the subsequent work will be accomplished.

Translate into English.

1. τοὺς θῆρας τεθηράκαμεν. 2. οἱ ὄρνῑθες θηρᾱθήσονται. 3. τὰς ἁμάξᾱς λείψουσιν. 4. τοὺς

ἵππους ἐλείπομεν. τὸν ἵππον ἔλιπεν. 5. τὸν πόνον τελεῖ (as pres. and fut.). 6. οἱ λιπόντες τὴν χώρᾱν κακοὶ ἦσαν. 7. ὁ πόνος ἐτελέσθη. 8. τοὺς κάνδῡς ἐρρῑφᾱσιν. οἱ κάνδυες ἐρρῑφθησαν. 9. τοὺς ἵππους ἤλλαξαν. οἱ ἵπποι ἠλλάγησαν. 10. τοὺς κάνδῡς ῥῑψουσιν. ῥῑψωμεν τοὺς κάνδῡς. 11. τὸ ὄρος ἐλείφθη. λίπωμεν τὸ ὄρος. 12. εἰ τὸν πόνον τελέσειε, τὴν πόλιν λίποι ἄν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The birds were hunted. They hunted the birds. 2. They cast away their coats. 3. We shall complete our labors. 4. Let us leave the mountain. 5. The horses will be exchanged. 6. He went into the city to complete his labors. 7. Those who are leaving the generals are cowardly. 8. The king commanded the satrap to cast away his coat. 9. He has completed his labors. 10. The labors of the commander were completed.

LESSON XLVII.

VERBS (*Continued*).

118. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the future and first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs. G. **96** III (pp. 106, 108.) **110** II 2, *c*; III 2: H-A. **326**; **327**; **422**; **431**.

119. Learn the principal parts, and also the synopsis and inflection of the different systems of the verbs in the vocabulary. G. **108** II, IV 1 *b*, 2 *c*, *d*; Appendix, for prin. parts: H-A. **342**; **343**; **347**; **348** (*κομίζω*, model); **398–400**; **425**.

VOCABULARY.

ἐθίζω, *I accustom.*

πείθω, *I persuade.* The second perf. and plup. are intrans. and also used as pres. and imperf. in meaning. *I trust*, w. dative; mid. *I obey*, w. dat.

στέλλω, *I send.*

φαίνω, *I show*; mid. and pass. *I appear.*

Translate into English.

1. ἔπειθε τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς πορεύεσθαι. 2. ἔπεισε τοὺς πολῖτᾱς πολεμεῖν. 3. οἱ πολῖται πεποίθᾱσι τῷ σατράπῃ. 4. ὁ σατράπης τοὺς πολῖτᾱς πέπεικεν. 5. τοὺς νεανίᾱς ἐθιεῖ ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν. 6. οἱ νεᾱνίαι εἰθίσθησαν ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν. 7. ἐφάνησαν οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. 8. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ φανούμεθα. 9. ἡ θυγάτηρ τῇ μητρὶ ἐπείθετο. 10. στεῖλον τὸν ἵππον εἰς τὴν χώρᾱν. 11. φήνωμεν τὴν ὁδὸν τῷ στρατηγῷ. 12. ἐὰν αὐτοὺς πείσωμεν, φανοῦνται. 13. εἰ αὐτοὺς πείσαιμεν, φανεῖεν ἄν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The soldiers trust the general. 2. The enemy appeared in the plain. 3. He has persuaded the citizens[1] to trust the satraps. 4. They will accustom the boys to obey. 5. Persuade the soldiers to march. 6. If we persuade them, they will appear. 7. If we should appear, he would persuade us. 8. Let us show the road to the horsemen. 9. He accustomed his son to do good. 10. Obey your father and mother.

Note.

[1] Accus. πείθω (except in the mid. and sec. perf.) is trans., unlike Lat. *persuadeo*, and takes the accus. The mid. and sec. perf. take the dat.

LESSON XLVIII.

VERBS (*Continued*).

120. Learn the synopsis and inflection of perfect middle (passive) and first aorist passive of τελέω; and the perfect mid. (pass.) of φαίνω and στέλλω. G. **16** 4, 6, NOTE 4; **97** 1, 2, 3 ἔσταλμαι, 4 τετέλεσμαι, πέφασμαι; **109** 2: H-A. **61**; **62**; **328**, p. 96; **448** *a*; **461**, *a*; **463** *a*; **464**.

121. Some verbs of *saying* or *thinking*[1] in Greek take the infinitive, like the Latin *dico*: λέγει τὸν ἄνδρα λύειν, *he says that the man looses.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ τοὺς πόνους τετέλεσται.[2] 2. οἱ ἄνδρες τοὺς πόνους τετελεσμένοι εἰσίν. 3. οἱ κήρῡκες ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν. 4. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πέφανται. 5. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπεφάσμεθα. 6. οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς κώμαις πεφασμένοι εἰσίν. 7. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ πέφανθε. 8. ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπέφανθε. 9. τοὺς πεφασμένους ὁρῶμεν. 10. λέγει τοὺς πολεμίους πεφάνθαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. The barbarians have appeared in the plain. 2. The satrap has appeared in the city. 3. We have completed[2] our labors. 4. The horsemen had appeared in the village. 5. You have completed your labors. 6. You see the one who has appeared. 7. You (pl.) had appeared in the market-place.

Notes.

[1] A fuller statement of the principles of indirect discourse will be given later.

[2] See 63 *c*.

LESSON XLIX.

VERBS (*Continued*).

122. Euphony of Consonants. G. **15** 2; **16** 1–3, NOTE, 4, 5: H-A. **49**; **51–55**; **463** *b*.

123. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the perfect middle (passive) and first passive systems of ῥίπτω (G. τρίβω) ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλάττω), ἐλέγχω and πείθω. G. **97** 3, 4: H-A. **328**, p. 97.

124. Attic Reduplication. G. **102**: H-A. **368**.

VOCABULARY.

ἡ ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, *the shield.*
ἐλέγχω, *I question, examine, convict.*
τὸ παλτόν, gen. παλτοῦ, *the javelin.*

Translate into English.

1. τὸ παλτὸν ἔρριπται. 2. οἱ φεύγοντες ἐληλεγμένοι ἦσαν. 3. αἱ ἀσπίδες ἐρριμμέναι εἰσίν. 4. ὁ βάρβαρος ἐλήλεγκτο. 5. οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἱππέων ἐπείσθησαν. 6. λέγει τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐρρῖφθαι. 7. οἱ πολῖται ἠλέγχθησαν. 8. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐλήλεγκται. 9. λέγει τοὺς ἵππους ἠλλάχθαι. 10. πείσθητι ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν. 11. τὸ παλτὸν ῥῖφθήτω. 12. εἰ φανείη, ἐλεγχθείη ἄν. 13. τὸν ἄνδρα ἕλωμεν, ἵνα ἐλεγχθῇ.

Translate into Greek.

1. The shields have been cast away. 2. The army has been persuaded. 3. The barbarians had been questioned. 4. He sees those who have been persuaded. 5. He says that the javelins have been cast. 6. We have been questioned by the commander. 7. Let us take this man, that he may be questioned. 8. The majority of the soldiers were persuaded. 9. If you should appear, you would be questioned.

LESSON L.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS: RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

125. Learn the declension of the reflexive pronouns, and the reciprocal pronoun. G. **80**; **81**: H-A. **266**, *a*; **268**.

126. The genitive of the reflexive pronouns, unlike the genitive of the personal pronouns, is placed between the article and the noun: ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ φίλος, *my own friend.*

Translate into English.

1. ἑαυτὸν φιλεῖ. 2. τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὸν φιλεῖ. 3. τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ ἀδελφὸν φιλῶ. 4. ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς

φιλοῦμεν. 5. ἔθιζε σαυτὸν ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν. 6. ἑαυτὸν εἴθιζε κακὰ ποιεῖν. 7. ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐθίζετε ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν. 8. ἀλλήλοις[1] πεποίθᾶσιν. 9. ἀλλήλους φιλοῦσιν. 10. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς φιλοῦσιν. 11. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς πεποίθαμεν. 12. ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς πεποίθατε. 13. τὸν ἀδελφὸν φιλοῦσιν. τὸν ἑαυτῶν ἀδελφὸν φιλοῦσιν. τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῶν[2] φιλοῦσιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He persuades himself. 2. He trusts himself. 3. He persuades his own brother to do evil. 4. We accustom ourselves to do good. 5. They accustomed themselves to do evil. 6. They trust themselves. 7. Accustom yourself to trust your own friends. 8. I accustom myself to trust my own friends. 9. We trust one another. 10. They honor one another. 11. They accustomed themselves to honor one another. 12. We were accustoming ourselves to do good. 13. They love one another. 14. He loves his brother. He loves his own brother. He loves his (some other person's) brother.

Notes.

[1] See note 1, Less. XLVII.

[2] αὐτῶν, *their*, denoting some other persons than the subject of φιλοῦσιν.

LESSON LI.

VERBS IN μι.

127. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active and middle of τίθημι. G. **121** 1, NOTE 1, 2 *a–f*, 3; **122** NOTE 1: **123** 1, 2. τίθημι, (mid., p. 163): H-A. **329**; **385**, 1–7; **404**; **413–419**, *a–c*.

128. Accent. G. **114** NOTE 2; **115** 2, 3: H-A. **373**; **388**.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ ἀγών, gen. ἀγῶνος, *the contest, the game.*

ἡ γῆ, gen. γῆς, *the land, the ground.*

τὸ γόνυ, gen. γόνατος, *the knee.*

πρός w. gen., dat., and acc.; w. accus., *to, towards, upon* (with the idea of motion towards).

ὁ νόμος, gen. νόμου, *the law.*

τὸ ὅπλον, gen. ὅπλου, *the implement;* pl. τὰ ὅπλα, *the arms.*

ἡ τάξις, gen. τάξεως, *the act of arranging, military order, line of soldiers.*

τίθημι, *I put, place, appoint.* τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα, *I stack arms,* or *I stand under arms.* τίθημι νόμους, *I make laws.*

τὸ χρῆμα, gen. χρήματος, usually pl., *money.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀγῶνα τίθησιν. 2. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐν τάξει τὰ ὅπλα ἐτίθεντο. 3. ἀγῶνα τιθῶμεν. 4. ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς τὰ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι. 5. ἐτίθεμεν τὰ χρήματα ἐν τῇ γῇ. 6. ὁ βασιλεὺς νόμους ἐτίθει. 7. ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα τιθέναι. 8. εἰ ἡμᾶς κελεύοι, τὰ ὅπλα τιθείμεθα ἄν. 9. οἱ ὁπλῖται ἐν τάξει τὰ ὅπλα τιθέσθων. 10. οἱ βάρβαροι τὰ χρήματα ἐν τῇ γῇ τιθέᾶσιν. 11. ἐὰν ὁ βασιλεὺς σοφοὺς νόμους τιθῇ, αὐτὸν τῑμήσομεν. 12. εἰ σοφοὺς νόμους τιθείη, αὐτὸν τῑμῷμεν ἄν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We appoint a contest. 2. The soldiers are stacking arms. 3. The heavy-armed soldiers place their shields upon their knees. 4. If the kings make wise laws, the citizens will honor them. 5. He ordered the heavy-armed soldiers to stand under arms in military order. 6. You put your money in the ground. 7. If the kings should make wise laws, the citizens would honor them. 8. He orders the heavy-armed soldiers to place their shields upon their knees.

LESSON LII.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

129. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active and middle of δίδωμι. G. **121** *f*; **123** 1, 2, (mid., p. 163): H-A. **330**; **385** 6.

VOCABULARY.

δίδωμι, *I give.*
ὁ Ἕλλην, gen. Ἕλληνος, *the Greek.*
ὁ μισθός, gen. μισθοῦ, *the pay.*
ἡ τροφή, gen. τροφῆς, *the support;* εἰς τὴν τροφήν, *for the support.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ βάρβαροι διδόᾱσι τοῖς Ἕλλησι πολλὰ χρήματα. 2. ἐδίδομεν τὸν μισθὸν τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν. 3. εἰ τοῖς στρατιώταις χρήματα διδοῖμεν, αὐτὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ τιθεῖεν ἄν. 4. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐδίδοσαν πολλὰ χρήματα τῷ στρατηγῷ εἰς τὴν τροφὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος. 5. αἱ κῶμαι τῇ βασιλείᾳ δίδονται. 6. διδῶμεν τὸν μισθὸν τοῖς τοξόταις. 7. δίδου μοι τὸν ἵππον. 8. ὑπὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος δίδοται ὁ μισθός. 9. ἐὰν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἡμῖν χρήματα διδῶσιν, αὐτοὺς τῑμήσομεν. 10. λέγει τὴν βασίλειαν χρήματα τῷ σατράπῃ διδόναι. 11. ὁ βασιλεὺς διδοίη[1] τῇ μητρὶ τὴν κώμην.

Translate into Greek.

1. The queen gives money for the support of the army. 2. Let us give the soldiers their pay. 3. The cities are given to the satrap. 4. If the king should give money to the Greeks, they would honor him. 5. Give us the horses. 6. The citizens give money for the support of the soldiers. 7. May the king give the villages to the queen. 8. He orders pay to be given to the soldiers. 9. He says that the Greeks give money to the general.

Note.

[1] διδοίη, opt. of wishing.

LESSON LIII.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

130. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the present system active and middle of ἵστημι and δείκνῡμι. G. **122** NOTES 4, 5; **123** 1, 2: H-A. **331**; **332**; **417**.

131. Present Stem of δείκνῡμι. G. **108** V 4: H-A. **402**, *e*.

VOCABULARY.

τὸ ἅρμα, gen. ἅρματος, *the chariot.*
δείκνῡμι, *I show, point out.*

ὁ ἡγεμών gen. ἡγεμόνος, *the guide, leader.*
ἵστημι, *I set, cause to stand, halt.*
πρό, prep. w. gen. only, *before, in front of.*
ὑπό, prep w. gen., dat., or accus.; w. gen., *by;* w. dat., *under, at the foot of,* after a verb of rest; w. accus., *under, at the foot of,* after a verb of motion.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἄρχων ἵστησι ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος[1] τοὺς ὁπλίτας. 2. ἱστῶμεν τὸ στράτευμα. 3. τὸ ἅρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἵστη. 4. τὴν κώμην ἐδείκνῦ ὁ ἡγεμὼν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 5. εἰ τὴν κώμην ἡμῖν δεικνύοις, τοὺς στρατιώτας ἱσταῖμεν ἄν. 6. τὸ στράτευμα ἱστάσθω.[2] 7. τὰ ἅρματα ἱστᾶσιν, ἵνα δεικνύωσι τὴν κώμην. 8. οἱ ὁπλῖται ἵσταντο. 9. τὰ ἅρματα ἵσταμεν πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος. 10. ἡμῖν ἐδείκνυσαν τὴν ὁδόν. 11. εἰ τὸ στράτευμα ἱσταίης, χρήματά σοι διδοῖμεν ἄν. 12. ἵστη[3] τὸ ἅρμα.

Translate into Greek.

1. They halt the soldiers at the foot of the mountain. 2. If I should halt the army, he would give me money. 3. The guides point out the villages to the general. 4. Let us halt the army at the foot of the mountain. 5. He halts his chariot before the phalanx, to give money to the soldiers. 6. Let us point out the road.

7. Let the soldiers halt.[2] 8. The guide was pointing out the road to the king.

Notes.

[1] "With verbs of rest, we sometimes have a prep. with the accusative because of an implied idea of motion." H-A.

[2] ἵστημι in the mid. often means *to cause one's self to stand*, hence *to stand, halt*, intrans. Sometimes however it is trans. in the mid., and does not differ much in meaning from the active **63** *c*.

[3] Is ἵστη imperative, or imperfect ind.?

LESSON LIV.

VERBS in μι (*Continued*).

132. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the aorist active and middle of τίθημι and δίδωμι. G. **110** III 1 NOTE 1; **121** 1, NOTE 1, 2 *b*; **123** (for paradigm); **125** 3, NOTE 2: H-A. **253** NOTE 2; **242** *a*; **333**; **334**; **432**; **439-441**; **443** *a–d*; **444**; **445**, *a*.

Translate into English.

1. ἀγῶνα ἔθηκας. 2. οἱ στρατιῶται ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα. 3. οἱ ὁπλῖται τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα ἔθεσαν. 4. εἰ τῷ ἀνδρὶ δοῖμεν χρήματα, τὴν ὁδὸν δεικνύοι ἄν. 5. ἔδομεν χρήματα τῷ ἄρχοντι, ἵνα ἀγῶνα θείη. 6. εἰ ἀγῶνα θείης, χρήματά σοι δοῖεν ἄν. 7. δὸς ἡμῖν τὸν μισθόν. 8. τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς ἐκέ-

λευσε τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θεῖναι.[1] 9. τὴν πόλιν ἔδωκε τῇ βασιλείᾳ. 10. εἰς τὴν τροφὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν χρήματα ἔδοσαν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The commander appointed a contest. 2. If we should give him money he would appoint a contest. 3. He orders the soldiers to stand under arms. 4. You put money in the ground. 5. If you should give money to the soldiers, they would put it in the ground. 6. Let us give the soldiers their pay. 7. He commands the soldiers to place their shields upon their knees. 8. Give me money.

Note.

[1] What is the difference between the pres. and aor. inf. not in indirect discourse? See 53.

LESSON LV.

VERBS in μι (*Continued*).

133. Learn the synopsis and inflection of the second aorist active of ἵστημι and δύω; and the second perfect of ἵστημι. G. **123** (p. 161); **124** 1, 2: H-A. **244**; **335**; **336**; **417**; **454**; **458** *a*.

134. Tenses of ἵστημι. ἵστημι in the active voice, present, imperfect, future, and first aorist is transi-

tive, and signifies *to set, cause to stand;* in the perfect, future perfect, and second aorist tenses it is intransitive, and signifies, *to stand.* The pluperfect has the force of an imperfect. In the middle voice, the first aorist is transitive and has nearly the force of the active (**63**, *c*); the present, imperfect, and future are either transitive like the first aorist mid., or intransitive and differ from the other intransitive tenses in meaning as the subjective middle usually does.

The following table shows the meaning of the different tenses:

TRANSITIVE.	INTRANSITIVE.
ἵστημι, *I am setting (set).*	ἔστην, *I stood.*
ἵστην, *I was setting.*	ἕστηκα, *I am standing.*
στήσω, *I shall set (be setting).*	ἑστήκειν, *I was standing.*
ἔστησα, *I (did) set.*	ἑστήξω,[1] *I shall stand.*
ἵσταμαι, *I am setting (for myself).*	ἵσταμαι, *I am standing (for myself).*
ἱστάμην, *I was setting (for myself).*	ἱστάμην, *I was standing (for myself).*
στήσομαι *I shall set (for myself).*	στήσομαι, *I shall stand (for myself).*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἵππος ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἔστη. 2. οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἔστασαν πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν. 3. ἐκέλευσε τοὺς στρα-

τιώτᾱς στῆναι. 4. λέγει τοὺς ὁπλίτᾱς ἑστάναι. 5. ἵστη τὸ ἅρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος. 6. στῆθι πρὸ τῆς σκηνῆς. 7. τὸ στράτευμα ἵστη ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος. 8. ἔσταθι πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος. 9. εἰ σταῖεν, αὐτοῖς χρήματα δοῖμεν ἄν. 10. εἰ ἑσταῖεν, αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδοῖμεν ἄν. 11. στῶμεν πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν. 12. τοὺς στάντας ὁρῶμεν. 13. ἔσταμεν πρὸ τῆς οἰκίᾱς. 14. ἵσταμεν τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος.

Translate into Greek.

1. The commanders were standing in front of the phalanx. 2. We are standing before the wall. 3. He commands the soldiers to stand. 4. He says that the soldiers are standing. 5. He used to halt the army. 6. If we should stand, he would give us money. 7. The general stood before the tent. 8. They were standing before the house. 9. Stand thou in front of the phalanx. 10. Let us stand.

Note.

[1] ἑστήξω is an irregular fut. perf. with act. endings.

LESSON LVI.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

135. Learn the principal parts of τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵστημι and δείκνῡμι. G. **16** 1, 3; **108** V 4; **123** 3;

Appendix (for prin. parts): H-A. **51–54**; **349–352**; **402** *e*; **404**.

N. B. — Great pains will be requisite to learn these forms correctly. They should be given orally and also written out.

136. The Accent, Augment, and Reduplication of Compound Verbs. G. **26** NOTE 1; **105** 1: H-A. **360**, *a*; **370**; **391** *a*, *b*.

VOCABULARY.

ἀθροίζω,[1] ἀθροίσω, ἤθροισα, ἤθροικα, ἤθροισμαι, ἠθροίσθην, *to assemble*, trans.; mid., intrans.

ἀπό, prep. w. the gen. only, *from*.

ἀποδείκνῡμι, *to show forth, to publish, to appoint*.

ἐπί, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., *upon, at*; w. the acc., *to a position on, to, towards*.

ἐπιδείκνῡμι, *to point to, to exhibit*.

Καστωλός, οῦ, ὁ, a proper name, *Castolus*; Καστωλοῦ πεδίον, *the plain of Castolus*, used as a proper name, hence the article is omitted.[2]

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, relat. pron. *who, which, what*.

ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον, *as much as*; plur., *as many as*.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *every, all* (collectively); plur., *all* (distributively).

πάντες ὅσοι, *all, as many as*; πάντες οἵ, *all who*.

τὸ στράτευμα, gen. στρατεύματος, *the army*.

Translate into English.

1. εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζονται. 2. ἀπέδειξεν αὐτόν. 3. στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν[3] ἀπέδειξεν. 4. στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων, ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζονται. 5. στρατηγὸς πάντων ἀπεδείχθη, οἳ εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζονται. 6. τὸ στράτευμα ἐπέδειξεν. 7. ἐπίδειξον τὸ στράτευμα ἐμοί. 8. ἐπέδειξεν αὐτόν.

Translate into Greek.

N. B. — In turning this and the following English exercises into Greek, the learner cannot study too carefully and imitate too closely the Greek sentences in each instance immediately preceding.

1. We are wont to assemble in the plain[4] of Castolus. 2. The king appointed him. 3. They appointed him general. 4. We appointed them generals. 5. They appointed him general of all, as many as were wont to assemble in the plain of Castolus. 6. They were appointed generals. 7. They assembled in the plain of Castolus. 8. They were appointed generals of all who assembled in the plain of Castolus. 9. They exhibited the army. 10. I exhibited the army to him. 11. He was persuaded to exhibit the army. 12. They persuaded the generals to exhibit the army.

Notes.

[1] See G. 16, 1, NOTE 2, 7; 108, IV, 1, *b*: H-A. 396; 398, *a*; 447, *a*.

[2] Proper names usually omit the article except when referred to as before mentioned or well known.

[3] αὐτόν is direct object, and στρατηγόν predicate accus. This construction is used with verbs of *making, choosing, calling,* as in Latin.

[4] εἰς w. accus.

LESSON LVII.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

137. Learn the principal parts, synopsis, and inflection of ἵημι. G. 127 III, NOTE 1: H-A. 404; 476.

138. Elision. G. 12 1, 2; 17 1: H-A. 79; 81; 82.

139. The dative is used in Greek to denote *means* or *instrument*. It is sometimes used where the English uses a direct object: ἵημι λίθῳ, *I throw a stone,* lit. *I throw with a stone.*

VOCABULARY.

ἀξίνη, ης, ἡ, *an axe.*

ἀφίημι (compounded of ἀπό, ἵημι), *to send away, to let go, to dismiss.*

γήλοφος, ου, ὁ, *an eminence, a hill.*

διά, prep. w. gen. or acc. With gen. *through;* w. acc. *on account of.* In composition w. a verb, *through, apart.*

διίστημι (comp. διά, ἵστημι), *to set apart.* In the intrans. tenses (which are they?), and in the mid., *to stand apart.*

ἐπί, prep. w. gen., dat., or accus. With acc., *to, towards, against.*

ἵημι, *to send, throw;* mid., *throw one's self, hasten.*

κατά, prep. w. gen. or acc. With gen., *down, down from.*

λίθος, ου, ὁ, *a stone.*

πρός, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., *at* or *by* (the front of). With the acc., *to, towards, with a view to.*

φιλίᾱ, ᾱς, ἡ, *friendship.* πρὸς φιλίᾱν, *with a view to friendship, in a friendly manner.*

Translate into English.

1. ἵησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ. 2. λίθῳ ἵησιν. 3. ἵεντο κατὰ γηλόφου. 4. ἵετο ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέᾱ. 5. ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτόν. 6. ἀξιοῦσιν αὐτὸν πρὸς φιλίᾱν ἀφιέναι ἡμᾶς. 7. πρὸς φιλίᾱν ἡμᾶς ἀφεῖσαν. 8. τὸν ἀφέντα ἡμᾶς ὁρῶ. 9. τὴν ἀφεῖσαν ἡμᾶς ὁρῶ. 10. οἱ ἄνδρες διέστησαν. 11. οἱ ἄνδρες διέστασαν.[1] 12. τοὺς ἄνδρας διίστασαν. 13. οἱ στρατιῶται διίσταντο.

Translate into Greek.

1. They cast their[2] axes. 2. He cast his axe. 3. They cast stones. He cast stones. 4. Cast

stones. Continue casting (or be casting) stones. 5. They hastened against the enemy (plur.) 6. They were hastening against us. 7. They are hastening against the king. 8. He asks the king to dismiss us in a friendly manner. 9. The general dismissed the soldiers in a friendly manner. 10. I ask you to dismiss me in a friendly manner. 11. The soldiers were standing apart. 12. The generals stood apart. 13. The generals set (or placed) the soldiers apart. 14. The kings were placing themselves apart, or, were standing apart (for their own sake). 15. They dismissed the heavy-armed men. 16. I see her who dismissed the soldiers.

Notes.

[1] See **133**. [2] See **48**.

LESSON LVIII.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

140. Learn the synopsis and inflection of εἶμι. G. **127** II, NOTES 1, 2: H-A. **477**, *a*, *c*.

141. Learn the principal parts of ἀκούω and δοκέω. G. **108** VII; Appendix: H-A. **507** *a* 1; **509**, 3.

142. The Infinitive as Subject. The infinitive is often used as the subject of impersonal verbs: δοκεῖ ἰέναι, *it seems expedient to go.*

143. Supplementary Participle. The participle is often used to supply an essential part of the predicate. It agrees with the noun which it qualifies, as in other uses of the participle. See **85, 88**: *ἀκούω σου λέγοντος, I hear you speaking.*

VOCABULARY.

ἀκούω, to hear, often with the gen.
ἄπειμι (comp. *ἀπό, εἶμι*), *to go away.*
δοκέω, ῶ, to seem, to seem expedient (often impersonal), *δοκεῖ, it seems expedient.*
εἶμι, to go.
εἴσειμι (comp. *εἰς, εἶμι*), *to go into.*
Ἑλλάς, άδος, ἡ, Hellas or *Greece.*
ἤδη, now, already, at once.
θόρυβος, θορύβου, ὁ, a noise.
οὐ,[1] *not.*
πάλιν, back, back again.
παρά, prep. w. gen., dat., and acc. With the acc. of a person, *to the side of, into the presence of.*
τάξις, τάξεως, ἡ, a file, row, rank.

Translate into English.

1. *θορύβου ἤκουσεν.* 2. *θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος.* 3. *σὺν ὑμῖν εἶμι.* 4. *ἄπειμι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.* 5. *ἀπίασι σὺν τοῖς ἄρχουσιν.* 6. *ἄπιθι ἤδη. ἄπιμεν ἤδη.* 7. *δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι ἤδη.* 8. *καὶ ἤδη ἔδοξεν ἀπιέναι.* 9. *ἐὰν ἴωσι, χρήματα*

αὐτοῖς δώσομεν. 10. εἰ χρήματα αὐτοῖς δοίην, ἀπίοιεν ἄν. 11. ᾔει πρὸς βασιλέᾱ.[2] 12. τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς ἀφίεσαν. 13. οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπῄεσαν. 14. ἄπιμεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ οὐ πρὸς βασιλέᾱ. 15. εἰσῄεσαν παρ' αὐτόν. 16. οἱ στρατηγοὶ παρὰ τὸν βασιλέᾱ εἰσῄεσαν. 17. εἴσειμι παρὰ τὸν ἄρχοντα. 18. εἰσῄει παρὰ τὸν σατράπην.

Translate into Greek.

1. We heard a noise. 2. He has not heard the noise. 3. He had heard a noise passing through the ranks. 4. He will go in company with us. 5. They will not go away in company with you. 6. Let him go away at once. 7. It does not seem expedient to go away at once. 8. It seemed expedient to go away. 9. And already it seemed expedient to dismiss the soldiers. 10. We shall go. Let us go. 11. We shall go away. Let us go away. 12. He was dismissing the soldiers. He dismissed the soldiers. 13. They did not go against the king. 14. He went into the presence of the king.

Notes.

[1] Proclitic. G. 29: H-A. 88 *a*; 111.

[2] "βασιλεύς used almost as a proper name for the king of Persia may omit the article." H-A.

LESSON LIX.

VERBS IN μι (*Continued*).

144. Review the present system and learn the synopsis and inflection of the future system of εἰμί. G. **27**, 3; **28** NOTE 1 *last part;* **127** I, NOTE 1: H-A. **478-480**, *a*.

145. Predicate Genitive. The genitive is often used with verbs signifying *to be* or *to become*, to denote possession: αἱ κῶμαι βασιλείᾱς εἰσίν, *the villages belong to the queen.*

146. The Infinitive with Nouns and Adjectives. The infinitive in Greek, as in English, may depend upon a noun or adjective: ὥρᾱ βουλεύεσθαι, *it is time to deliberate.*

147. Result. The infinitive is used with ὥστε to denote result. The student should take care not to confound Greek with Latin usage in consecutive sentences. *There is no subjunctive or optative of result in Greek.*

VOCABULARY.

βάρβαρος, βαρβάρου, ὁ, *a barbarian, a foreigner.*
διατίθημι, *to place apart, to dispose.*
εἰμί, *to be;* with the gen., *to belong to.*
ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ, w. gen. only, *out of;* some-

times used to denote an agent or doer, and rendered *by*; ἐκ βασιλέως, *by the king*.[1]

ἐπί, w. dat. of a person, *resting on, depending on, in the power of.*

ἐπιμελέομαι, -οῦμαι (comp. ἐπί, μελέομαι), a pass. deponent,[2] occurs often in the form ἐπιμέλομαι, f. ἐπιμελήσομαι, pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, aor. ἐπεμελήθην, *to care for, to pay attention to*, with the gen.

ἱκανός, ή, όν, *sufficient, able, competent*; often w. the infin.

Ἰωνικός, ή, όν, *Ionian.*

οὕτω, before a vowel οὕτως, *thus, so.*

παρά, w. the dat., *by the side of, with.*

Τισσαφέρνης, εος, ους, ὁ, (3d declens., except in the acc. sing., where it is 1st declens.), *Tissaphernes.*

ὡς (proclitic), often used as a final conj., *that, in order that.*

ὥστε,[3] *as, so as, so that*; preceded by οὕτω, the two are rendered *so as*; often followed by the infin., denoting RESULT.

Translate into English.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστιν. 2. οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 3. οὐκ ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 4. πάντας οὕτω διατίθησιν, ὥστε αὐτῷ φίλους εἶναι. 5. πολεμεῖν ἱκανὸς ἦν. πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν. 6. τῶν

βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο. 7. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο ὡς πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν.[4] 8. αἱ πόλεις ἦσαν τοῦ βασιλέως. 9. αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους ἦσαν. 10. αἱ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους εἰσὶν ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι. 11. ἦσαν. ᾖεσαν. ἴεσαν. εἶσαν. 12. ἔστιν. ἐστίν. εἶσιν. ἴησιν. 13. εἰσίν. ἴᾶσιν. ἰᾶσιν. 14. ἦν. ᾖει. ἴει.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are in the power of the king. 2. He is not in the power of the judge. 3. They are friends to him. 4. He has disposed all, so as to be friends to the king. 5. He will be able to carry on war. 6. They were not able to carry on war. 7. He continued to pay attention. He paid attention. 8. He paid attention to the army with himself, that it might be able to carry on war. 9. The city belongs to the king. 10. The city belongs to Tissaphernes, having been given by the king. 11. We were. We were going. We were sending. We sent. 12. We were hastening. We hastened. 13. Be thou. Be thou going. Be thou sending. Send thou.

Notes.

[1] What other prep. is used in Greek to denote the agent?

[2] See G. 88, 2, NOTE: H-A. 497.

[3] For accent of ἔστι, see G. 28 NOTE 3: H-A. 118.

[4] See 42. Observe that in final sentences the optative does not take the particle ἄν.

LESSON LX.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

148 *a*. G. **219** 1, 2; **221**: H-A. **889**; **890**; **893**.
148 *b*. G. **222**: H-A. **895**.

EXAMPLES.

a. εἴ τις ὁρᾷ βέλτιον, ἄλλως ἐχέτω, *if any one sees anything better, let it be otherwise.*

ἦν ἡ ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν, εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν, *the pass was impracticable to enter, if anyone hindered.*

b. εἰ ἡμᾶς ἑώρᾱ, ταῦτα ἐποίει ἄν, *if he saw (were now seeing) us, he would do (be doing) this.*

εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσα, οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησε ταῦτα, *if I had not ordered him, he would not have done this.*

Translate into English.

1. εἰ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐπιμελεῖται, σοφός ἐστιν. 2. εἰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο, πολεμεῖν ἂν ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν. 3. εἰ τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς ἐφίλησεν, αὐτοὺς ἂν ἀφῆκεν. 4. εἰ δοκεῖ σοι ἀπιέναι, ἄπιθι ἤδη. 5. εἰ ἡμᾶς πρὸς φιλίᾱν ἀφεῖσαν, αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐφιλήσαμεν. 6. εἰ ἀγαθοὶ ἦσαν, ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέᾱ ἵεντο. 7. εἰ

κακός ἐστιν, οὐ σοφός ἐστιν. 8. εἰ ταῦτα ἐποίει, οὐκ ἀγαθὸς ἦν. 9. εἰ ταῦτα ἐποίει οὐκ ἂν ἀγαθὸς ἦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he loved[1] the soldiers, he would dismiss them in a friendly manner. 2. If it seems expedient to go away, let us go away at once. 3. If he had cared for the barbarians, they would have been able to carry on war. 4. If the cities belong to Tissaphernes let us besiege them. 5. If you had loved me, you would have hastened against the king. 6. If he was throwing a stone,[2] he was cowardly. 7. If he were throwing a stone, he would be cowardly.

Notes.

[1] Strictly, "if he were loving," "he would be dismissing."
[2] See 139.

LESSON LXI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (*Continued*).

149 *a*. G. **223**: H-A. **898**.

149 *b*. G. **224**: H-A. **900**.

150. The Negative Particles. The negative particle μή is used in the protasis, and οὐ in the apodosis of all forms of conditional sentences.

EXAMPLES.

a. ἐὰν βούλωνται, διαβήσονται, *if they wish (shall wish), they will cross.*

ἤν[1] τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ τὰς γνώμᾱς, εὐθῡμότεροι ἔσονται, *if any one turns (shall have turned) their minds, they will be more courageous.*

b. πορευοίμεθα ἂν οἴκαδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίη, *we should proceed homeward, if no one should molest us.*

N. B. — Observe that in English we often write the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact, present time, like the apodosis of a less vivid (probable) future condition: "If he were wise, *he would be happy*:" "if he should be wise, *he would be happy*." Though the apodosis has the same form in each of these sentences, the meaning is quite different: the former, implying that *he is not now happy*, is rendered into Greek by the imperfect ind. with ἄν; the latter, referring to future time, is rendered by the optative with ἄν. See also Less. XLII, N. B.

Translate into English.

1. ἐὰν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέᾱ πορεύησθε, χρήματα ὑμῖν δώσω. 2. εἰ δοκοίη, ἀπίοιμεν ἂν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 3. ἐὰν ἴῃς, τὸ στράτευμά σοι ἐπιδείξω. 4. εἰ τῶν βαβάρων ἐπιμελοῖτο, ἱκανοὶ ἂν εἴησαν πολεμεῖν. 5. εἰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο, ἱκανοὶ ἂν ἦσαν πολεμεῖν. 6. ἐὰν ἤδη ἀπίωσιν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ σατράπῃ

ἔσονται. 7. εἰ ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἴενται, ἀγαθοί εἰσιν. 8. εἰ τὸ στράτευμα ἐπέδειξεν, αὐτῷ χρήματα ἂν ἔδωκα.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he pays[2] attention to the barbarians, they will be able to carry on war. 2. If we should[3] give him money, he would dismiss us in a friendly manner. 3. If they are friends, they honor one another. 4. If he were honorable, he would dismiss us in a friendly manner. 5. If he exhibits[2] the army, the king will appoint him satrap. 6. If it had seemed expedient, he would have set the soldiers apart. 7. If he should go away, he would not be in the power of his brother.

Notes.

[1] ἤν = ἐάν.
[2] See Less. XLII. N. B.
[3] Use pres. or aor. opt. only in conditional sentences.

LESSON LXII.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

151. Learn principal parts and synopsis of the verbs γίγνομαι, πέμπω, and ἔχω. G. Appendix: H-A. **506**, 1; **508** 16, 21.

152. Verbs of distinction, separation, or superiority take the genitive: περιγίγνομαι τοῦ πολεμίου, *I am superior to my enemy.*

153. Dative of Possessor. The dative of possessor in Greek is used with εἰμί and γίγνομαι, and has the same force as the Latin dative of possessor, ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἡ ἀρχή, *we have the province.*

154. Dative with Compounds. The dative is used with many verbs compounded with ἐν, ἐπί, σύν, and some others.

VOCABULARY.

ἀντιστασιώτης, ου, ὁ, *one of an opposing faction, an opponent.*

ἀποδίδωμι (comp. ἀπό, *from*, δίδωμι, *to give*), *to give back, to give what is due, to pay in full.*

ἀποπέμπω (comp. ἀπό, *from, away*, πέμπω, *to send;* πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην), *to send away, to forward.*

γίγνομαι,[1] *to become, to come into being, to be born;* w. the gen. of a person, *to be born of, to spring from*, w. numerals, *to amount to.*

Δαρεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Darius*, king of Persia.

δαρεικός, οῦ, ὁ, *a daric*, a Persian gold coin, bearing a rude picture of Darius, hence the name; worth about $3.50.

δασμός, οῦ, ὁ (fr. δαίω, *to divide*), *tribute, revenue;* οἱ γιγνόμενοι δασμοί, *the revenues accruing.*

δύο, cardinal number, *two.*

ἔχω, *to have, to hold;* the particip. of ἔχω, w. an acc. is often rendered *with.*

Κῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrus.*

ξένος, ου, ὁ, *a guest,* or *host,* Lat. *hospes; a friend* (through the ties of hospitality).

μύριοι, μύριαι, μύρια, numeral adj., *ten thousand.*

παῖς, παιδός, ὁ or ἡ, *a child;* ὁ παῖς, *the boy, the son.*

παραγίγνομαι (παρά, γίγνομαι), *to come, to arrive.*

περιγίγνομαι (περί, γίγνομαι; what prepositions retain their final vowel in compos. before an augment?), *to become superior to, to surpass,* w. gen.

Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, *Sardis,* chief city of Lydia.

συγγίγνομαι (comp. σύν, γίγνομαι), *to become with, to associate with,* w. the dat.

σύμπᾶς (comp. σύν, πᾶς), *all together.*

τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α, *three hundred.*

Translate into English.

1. Δαρείου[2] γίγνονται παῖδες δύο. 2. ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ. 3. τούτῳ συγγενόμενος ὁ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικούς. 4. περιγίγνεται τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν. 5. παρεγένοντο εἰς Σάρδεις. 6. ὁπλῖτᾱς τριᾱκοσίους ἔχων παρεγένετο. 7. οἱ σύμπαντες ὁπλῖται ἐγένοντο μύριοι. 8. συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις. 9. ἐμοὶ Κῦρος ἐγένετο ξένος. 10. τὸν μισθὸν ἀπέδωκεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. Two sons were born of Darius. 2. They used to forward the revenues accruing to the king. 3. I will forward the revenues accruing to you. 4. Cyrus, having associated with these (men), gave them much silver. 5. He will give me ten thousand darics. 6. They are superior to their opponents. 7. He was superior to his opponent. 8. They arrived at Sardis. 9. They will arrive at Sardis. 10. He arrived with (particip. ἔχων) many soldiers. 11. In the army of Cyrus, the soldiers all together amounted to ten thousand. 12. They are associating with one another. 13. The father of Cyrus became a host to us. 14. We became friends (through the ties of hospitality) to the sons of Cyrus. 15. Cyrus paid to him in full the wages of three months.

Notes.

[1] G. 88, 2, NOTE: H-A. 298, *a*; 497.

[2] Δαρείου may be parsed either as a predicate gen. or as a gen of source.

LESSON LXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

155. Learn the principal parts of *βαίνω*, *βούλομαι*, *λαμβάνω*, and *τυγχάνω*. G. **108** V 1, 2, NOTE 1; Appendix: H-A. **402**, *c*. REM.; **510**, 4; **519**, 7; **523**, 5, 9.

VOCABULARY.

ἀμφοτέρω, οιν, τώ, both.

ἀναβαίνω (comp. *ἀνά, up*, and *βαίνω, to go*. Principal parts, *βαίνω, βήσομαι, ἔβην, βέβηκα*. The f. *βήσω* and aor. *ἔβησα* are causative), *to go up.*

ἀρχή, ῆς, ἡ, a government, a province.

βούλομαι, to wish.

λαμβάνω, to take.

μεταπέμπομαι (*μετά, for; πέμπω, to send.* Principal parts, see Ref. **151**, *ἀποπέμπω*), *to send for.* Usu. deponent mid. in this comp.

πάρειμι (*παρά, by the side of, εἰμί, to be*), *to be present.*

σατράπης, ου, ὁ, a satrap, a Persian governor of a province.

τυγχάνω, to hit, to happen; often used with a particip.[1] and rendered adverbially, while the particip. is rendered as a verb. Thus, *παρὼν*

τυγχάνει, he is present by chance; or it may be rendered, *he happens to be present; παρὼν ἐτύγχανεν, he was present by chance,* or *he happened to be present.*

φίλος, ου, ὁ, a friend.

ὡς, as, as if.

Translate into English.

1. *βούλεται τὼ παῖδε παρεῖναι.* 2. *ἐβούλετο τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι.* 3. *ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἀδελφὸς παρὼν*[1] *ἐτύγχανεν.* 4. *Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται. Κῦρον ἀποπέμπει.* 5. *Κῦρον σατράπην ἐποίησεν.* 6. *Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησεν.* 7. *Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον*[2] *ἔλαβεν.* 8. *ἀναβαίνει ὁ*[3] *Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον.* 9. *ἔχων ὁπλῖτᾶς ἀνέβη τριᾶκοσίους.* 10. *ἐὰν ἀναβαίνῃ ὁ Κῦρος, λήψεται τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον.*

Translate into Greek.

1. They are present. They were present. 2. They wish their two sons to be present. 3. They happened to be present (particip.). We happened to be present. 4. They sent for (mid.) us as friends. They sent us away as enemies. 5. They sent for us from the government, of which they made us rulers. 6. They took Tissaphernes as a friend. Tissaphernes was taken as a

friend. 7. They went up taking Tissaphernes as a friend. 8. They will go up with (particip. of ἔχω) ten thousand hoplites. 9. He went up in company with Cyrus. 10. If Cyrus had gone up, he would have taken Tissaphernes as a friend.

Notes.

[1] Supplementary particip. See 143.

[2] φίλον, in appos. with Τισσαφέρνης.

[3] The article is sometimes used with proper names in Greek in the sense of the "well-known" or "before mentioned."

LESSON LXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES: ORATIO OBLIQUA.

156. Learn the principal parts of ἀποκτείνω, βάλλω, and λέγω. G. **108** IV 2, *d;* Appendix: H-A. **396**; **399**; **400**; **508 19** *b;* **518** 4; **519 4.**

157. Oratio Obliqua. When a simple sentence becomes dependent upon a verb of *saying, thinking, feeling,* and the like, its verb (*a*) after a primary tense remains unchanged (except in person); (*b*) after a secondary tense may be changed to the optative; (*c*) it may be changed to the infinitive. In all cases the tense stem will be unchanged. Observe that in no case is the verb changed to the subjunctive.

The following table illustrates the statement above:

(*a*) λύω,	*I loose*	λέγει ὡς or ὅτι	λύει	*He says that*	*he looses.*
λύσω,	*I shall loose*		λύσει		*he will loose.*
ἔλῡσα,	*I loosed*		ἔλῡσε		*he loosed.*
λέλυκα,	*I have loosed*		λέλυκε		*he has loosed.*

(*b*) λύω	ἔλεξεν ὡς or ὅτι	λύοι	*He said that*	*he loosed (was loosing).*
λύσω		λύσοι		*he would loose.*
ἔλῡσα		λύσειε		*he loosed.*
λέλυκα		λελύκοι		*he had loosed.*

(*c*) λύω	φησὶ[1] or ἔφη	λύειν	*He says* or *He said*	*that*	(English translation same as in *a* and *b*).
λύσω		λύσειν			
ἔλῡσα		λῦσαι			
λέλυκα		λελυκέναι			

VOCABULARY.

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, *from*, denoting departure, κτείνω, *to kill*), *to kill, to slay, to put to death.*

βασιλείᾱ, ᾱς, ἡ, *a kingdom.*

διαβάλλω (διά, *through, apart*, βάλλω, *to cast*), *to calumniate.* διαβάλλειν τινὰ πρός τινα, *to calumniate any person before* (or *to*) *any person.*

ἐξαιτέω, ῶ (f. ήσω, κτέ., regular; comp. ἐξ, *away, off*, αἰτέω, *to beg*), *to beg* (a person) *off, to rescue* (any one) *by entreaty.* Often in the mid.

ἐπί, w. acc., *to, towards* (a place); w. verbs, implying often hostility, *against.*

ἐπιβουλεύω, (-εύσω, κτέ., regular; ἐπί, βουλεύω), *to plot against*, w. the dat. See **154**.

καθίστημι (κατά, *down*, ἵστημι, *to set*), *to set down, to establish;* in the intrans. tenses (which are they? see **134**), *to become established.*

λέγω, *to say, to tell.*

ὅτι, declarative conj., *that.*

συλλαμβάνω (σύν, *together*, λαμβάνω, *to take*), *to seize, to apprehend.*

τέ (enclit.), *and;* τὲ καί, or τὲ . . . καί, *both . . . and.*

ὡς (proclit.), *as, as if, on the ground that, intimating that.*

N. B. — The learner should be in the habit of writing out, as well as of giving orally, the principal parts of all the verbs, both simple and compound, in all the vocabularies.

Translate into English.

1. κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείᾱν. 2. ἔλεξεν ὅτι κατασταίη εἰς τὴν βασιλείᾱν. 3. λέγει[1] ὅτι διέβαλε Δαρεῖον. 4. διαβάλλει[2] τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι[3] αὐτῷ. 5. ἔλεξεν ὡς τὸν πολέμιον ἀποκτενοίη. 6. λέγει ὅτι πείθεται. 7. ἔλεξεν ὅτι συλλαμβάνοι Κῦρον. 8. πείθεταί τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν[4] (sc. αὐτόν). 9. ἡ μήτηρ ἐξητήσατο αὐτόν. 10. ἡ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη[5] αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν.

Translate into Greek.

1. They became established in the kingdom. 2. He says that they were plotting against the king. 3. They were calumniating the king. 4. He said that they calumniated Cyrus. 5. He calumniated Cyrus before the king, intimating that he was plotting against him. 6. They were both persuaded and apprehended Cyrus as if to put him to death. 7. They rescued us by their entreaties. 8. Having rescued us by their entreaties, they sent (us) away back again to our government. 9. They said that they would apprehend Cyrus.

Notes.

[1] φησί enclitic from φημί, *to say*. This verb regularly takes the inf., while λέγω takes either the inf. or ὅτι (or ὡς) with finite mode, though Xenophon generally uses the latter construction.

[2] διαβάλλει, historical present, here treated as a secondary tense.

[3] ἐπιβουλεύοι, orat. obliq., depending upon implied verb of *saying*.

[4] ἀποκτενῶν, fut. participle denoting purpose. "The participles denoting cause or purpose are often preceded by ὡς, showing that they express the idea of the subject of the leading verb or some other person prominent in the sentence, without implying that it is also the idea of the speaker or writer." — GOODWIN.

[5] ἐξαιτησαμένη, aor. part. denoting time prior to the prin. verb.

LESSON LXV.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

158. Learn the principal parts of ἄρχω, ἔρχομαι, and ἱκνέομαι, and the prin. parts and synopsis of δύναμαι. G. **108** V. 3, VIII; **122** NOTES 2, 3; **127** II NOTE 2; Appendix: H-A. **402**, *d*; **417** *a*; **487**; **524** 2, *a*; **535** 5; **539** 2, *a*; **508**, 7.

159. Declension of ὅστις. G. **86**, NOTE 1: H-A. **280**.

160. Dative of Interest. The dative of interest signifies the person or thing for which anything is done. It is also called the dative of advantage or disadvantage; Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθηκε, *Solon made laws for the Athenians.*

161. Indirect Questions. Indirect questions in Greek are subject to the rules for *oratio obliqua* given in **157** *a*, *b*.

VOCABULARY.

ἀντί, prep. w. gen. only, *in front of, instead of.*
ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπό, *away*, ἔρχομαι, *to go*), *to go away.*
Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, *Artaxerxes*, king of Persia.
ἀτῑμάζω, ἀτῑμάσω, ἠτίμασα, ἠτίμασμαι, ἠτῑμάσθην, *to dishonor* (Deriv. α priv., τῑμή, *honor*).
ἀφικνέομαι, οὖμαι (ἀπό, *from*, ἱκνέομαι, οὖμαι, *to come*), *to arrive.*

βασιλεύω, -εύσω, κτέ., *to be king.* (Deriv. βασιλεύς, *king*).

βουλεύω, εύσω, κτέ., *to counsel, advise, plot.* Mid. *to counsel with one's self, to deliberate, to plot.*

διατίθημι (διά, *through, apart,* τίθημι, *to place*), *to place apart, to dispose.*

δύναμαι, *to be able.*

ἤ, *or;* after the compar. degree, *than.*

ἤν = ἐάν, *if;* used only w. the subjunc.[1]

κινδῡνεύω, εύσω, κτέ. (fr. κίνδῡνος, *danger*), *to be in danger, to incur danger.*

μᾶλλον, *more, rather.* Positive, μάλα, *much, very;* comp. μᾶλλον; sup. μάλιστα, *most.*

οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως, *those from the king;* τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως, *of those from the king.*

ὅπως, *in what manner, how;* used in an indirect question.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι, *who, which, what; whoever, whatever person,* or *thing.*

παρά, w. gen. of a person, *from.*

ὑπάρχω (ὑπό, *under,* denoting support or assistance, ἄρχω, *to begin*), *to favor,* with the dat.

Translate into English.

1. ἐκινδύνευσε καὶ ἠτῑμάσθη. 2. κινδῡνεύσᾱς καὶ ἀτῑμασθεὶς ἀπῆλθεν. 3. βουλεύεται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντ' Ἀρταξέρξου. 4. ἢν δύνηται, βασιλεύσει ἀντ' Ἀρταξέρξου. 5. ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ. 6. ἐφί-

λησε Κῦρον μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην. 7. ἔλεξεν ὅτι φιλήσειε Κῦρον. 8. οὗτοι εἰς Σάρδεις αὐτῷ ἀφῖκοντο. 9. οἱ ἀφικνούμενοι[2] παρὰ βασιλέως αὐτῷ[3] μᾶλλον φίλοι ἦσαν ἢ βασιλεῖ. 10. ὅστις ἀφῖκνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτόν, φίλος ἦν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ βασιλεῖ. 11. ὅστις ἀφῖκνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ.

Translate into Greek.

1. They went away, having incurred danger and having been dishonored. 2. He says that he was dishonored. 3. Artaxerxes is king instead of his father. 4. Cyrus is deliberating how he shall be king instead of his brother. 5. If he is (shall be) able, he will be king. 6. If they should be able, they would[4] go away. 7. They favored Cyrus. 8. They did not favor the king. 9. He was not able to be king. 10. They loved Cyrus more than his brother. 11. The army will arrive at Sardis for Cyrus. 12. They are friends to the king rather than to him. 13. They sent (them) all away, disposing (them) so as to be friends to the king. 14. Whoever of those from the king came to them, they put all to death.

Notes.

[1] What form of condition? 149, *a*.
[2] See 85.
[3] αὐτῷ, dat. with φίλοι.
[4] What form of condition? 149, *b*.

LESSON LXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

162. Learn the principal parts of *αἰσθάνομαι*. G. **108** V 2; Appendix: H-A. **402** *b*; **522** 1.

163. The Demonstrative Use of the Article. The article was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and still retains this force in the expression *ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ*, *the one . . . the other*; *οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ*, *some . . . others*.

VOCABULARY.

ἀφίστημι (*ἀπό*, *from*, *ἵστημι*, *to set*; in the intrans. tenses, **134**, *to stand*), *to set off*; intrans., *to stand off*.

ἐκβάλλω (*ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *out*, *βάλλω*, *to cast*), *to cast out*, *to banish*. For p. parts, see **156**.

εὐνοϊκῶς (adv. fr. the adj. *εὐνοϊκός*, *favorable*; and that fr. *εὖ*, *well*; and *νόος*, *νοῦς*, *mind*), *in a friendly manner*, *favorably*. Phrase, *εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν*, *to hold*, or *have*, *in a friendly manner*; *to be friendly*, with the dat.

μέν, a connective particle not usu. rendered in English; anticipating another clause usu. introduced by *δέ*, *but*, or *and*. Phrase, *οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ*, *some . . . others*.

Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, *Milētus*, a city of Ionia. Phrase, **οἱ ἐν Μιλήτῳ,** *those in Miletus.*

πλήν (either a conj. or a prep.; as a prep. w. the gen.), *except.*

προαισθάνομαι (**πρό,** *before;* **αἰσθάνομαι,** *to be aware, to perceive; to be aware beforehand.* Const. often w. the acc. and particip., e. g. **τὸν Κῦρον ταῦτα βουλευόμενον αἰσθάνομαι,** *I perceive Cyrus plotting these things;* or, *I perceive that Cyrus is plotting these things.* Eng. word fr. **αἰσθάνομαι,** *Æsthetics*, the science that treats of the beautiful.

τότε, adv., *at that time, then.*

ὡς, w. a finite mode, often denoting purpose, *that, in order that.*

Translate into English.

1. εὐνοϊκῶς εἶχον αὐτῷ.[1] 2. εὐνοϊκῶς ἔσχον τῷ βασιλεῖ. 3. πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν. 4. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπιμελεῖται. 5. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο ὡς πολεμεῖν[2] τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ. 6. αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον. 7. αἱ πόλεις τότε ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι πλὴν Μιλήτου. 8. οἱ ἐν Μιλήτῳ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἐβουλεύοντο. 9. τοὺς ἐν Μιλήτῳ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους[3] προῄσθετο. 10. τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We were (habitually) friendly to them. 2. We were (indef.) friendly to many of those about Cyrus. 3. We paid attention to the barbarians with ourselves. 4. They are both able to carry on war and are friendly to us. 5. The cities revolted to Cyrus. The cities belonged to Tissaphernes.[4] 6. Many cities at that time revolted to Cyrus. 7. The companions of Cyrus (lit. those around Cyrus) plotted these things. 8. Those in Miletus plotted the same things. 9. They were plotting these same things. 10. I was aware beforehand that Cyrus was plotting these same things. 11. Some of them, we put to death; others, we banished.

Notes.

[1] αὐτῷ depends upon the phrase εὐνοϊκῶς εἶχον, as expressing *disposition toward* any one.

[2] See 146.

[3] Supplementary part. (see 143), here taking the place of the accus. and inf. or a ὅτι clause, as often.

[4] Pred. gen. See 145.

LESSON LXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

164. Learn the principal parts of *πίπτω*, *ἄγω*, *λέγω* (to gather), *πράττω* and *φεύγω*. G. **108** II, IV 1, VIII; Appendix: H-A. **394**; **397**; **506** 4; **508** 6, 19 *a*; **511** 15; **514** 6.

165. Dative of Association. Words signifying association with, or opposition to, take the dative: *πολεμεῖν* **Κύρῳ**, *to be at war with Cyrus.*

VOCABULARY.

αἰσθάνομαι, *to be aware of, to perceive.* Often w. the gen. Stem and changes?

ἀμφί, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., *about, around.*

ἀξιόω, *ῶ*, *-ώσω*, *κτέ.*, *to think worthy, to demand.* Often. w. the acc. and infin.

ἄρχω, *to begin, to be first, to govern, to rule,* w. the gen. For p. parts, see **158**.

δαπανάω, *ῶ*, *-ήσω*, *κτέ.*, *to expend one's own resources.* *δαπανᾶν ἀμφί*, w. the acc., *to expend one's own resources upon* (lit. *about*).

ἐκπίπτω (*ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *out*; *πίπτω*, *to fall*), *to fall out*; *οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες*, *those who have fallen out, those who have been banished, the exiles.*

ἐπιβουλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a plot.*

κατά, prep. w. the gen. or acc. W. the acc., *along, by; κατὰ γῆν, by land; κατὰ θάλατταν, by sea.*

κατάγω (κατά, *along*; ἄγω, *to lead*), *to lead along, to lead back, to restore.*

νομίζω (fr. νόμος, *law, custom*), νομιῶ, ἐνόμισα, νενόμικα, νενόμισμαι, ἐνομίσθην, *to hold as customary, to think, to suppose.*

πειράω, -ῶ, -ᾱσω. Oftener used as mid. dep. πειράομαι, -ῶμαι, -ᾱσομαι, κτέ., *to try, attempt.*

συλλέγω (σύν, *together*; λέγω, *to gather*), *to collect.*

συμπράττω (σύν, *together*; πράττω, *to do, to act*), *to do* (any thing) *with* (another), *to co-operate with.*

ὑπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, *under*; λαμβάνω, *to take*), *to take under* (*one's protection*).

φεύγω, *to flee*; ὁ φεύγων, *the person fleeing, the fugitive, the exile.*

Translate into English.

1. ὑπέλαβε τοὺς φεύγοντας. συνέλεξε στράτευμα. 2. ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 3. ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας. 4. ὁ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν[1] τοὺς φεύγοντας, καὶ συλλέξᾱς στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον. 5. ἠξίου δοθῆναί[2] οἱ[3] ταύτᾱς τᾶς πόλεις.[4] 6. ἠξίωσε Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν τούτων τῶν πόλεων.[5] 7. ἡ μήτηρ συνέπρᾱττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 8. ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ᾐσθάνετο. 9. Τισσαφέρνει πολεμεῖ.

10. ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾷ. 11. Τισσαφέρνει πολεμῶν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾷ. 12. Τισσαφέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα[6] αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν.[7]

Translate into Greek.

1. They were making an attempt to restore (aor.) the fugitives. 2. They attempted to restore (one after another, pres. infin.) those who had been banished. 3. They besieged the city both by land and by sea. 4. Having collected an army, they took those who had been banished under their protection. 5. They demand (that) this city be given to themselves. 6. They were demanding (that) Cyrus rule this city. 7. The soldiers co-operated with us in these things (lit. did these things with us). 8. They plotted against the king. 9. The king will not be aware of the plot. 10. They carried-on-war with those in Miletus. 11. They expended their resources on the armies while-carrying-on-war with those in the city. 12. And they supposed that the commanders, while-carrying-on-war with Tissaphernes, were expending their resources on the army.

Notes.

[1] What time does the aor. part. denote? See 86.

[2] Observe that verbs of demanding do not in Greek take an object clause of purpose, but the ordinary const. of oratio obliqua.

[3] **οἱ** third pers. pron. For decl. see G. **27**, 1; **79** 1: H-A. **113**, *a*; **261**. For use, see Less. XXXVIII, foot-note 1.

[4] **πόλεις**, subj. of **δοθῆναι**. **43**. [5] **πόλεων**, gen. with **ἄρχειν**. **152**.

[6] **πολεμοῦντα**, circumstantial part. denoting time. **86**; **88**.

[7] **δαπανᾶν**, 157 *c*.

LESSON LXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

166. Learn the principal parts of *ἄγαμαι, δέω, ἄχθομαι, κελεύω, λανθάνω, τρέφω*. G. **98**, NOTE 1; Appendix: H-A. **411**; **505** 18; **508** 29; **510** 2, 5; **523** 6; **535** 4.

167. Genitive Absolute. The genitive of a noun or pronoun with a participle is used in Greek as the case absolute, very much like the Latin ablative absolute. The noun or pronoun is often omitted when it can easily be supplied from the context.

168. Adverbial Accusative. The accusative often has the force of an adverb: *οὐδὲν ἄχθομαι, I am not at all displeased.* Compare Latin adverbial use of *nihil, quid, plurimum*, etc.

169. Genitive of Cause. Verbs expressing emotion often take a genitive to denote the cause: *ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ, I envy you for your wisdom.*

VOCABULARY.

ἄγαμαι, ἀγάσομαι, ἠγάσθην, rare *ἠγασάμην, to admire, esteem;* aor., *came to esteem.*

ἄχθομαι, *to be displeased.* Often w. gen.

δέω, *to need.* Mid., *to want, to entreat.*

κελεύω, *to order*, w. the acc.

λαβών may often, like ἔχων, be rendered *with;* e. g., παρεγένετο λαβών, *he came with.*

λανθάνω, trans., *to escape the notice of, to elude;* intrans., *to be concealed;* τρεφόμενος ἐλάνθανεν, *he was concealed in being nourished;* freely rendered, *he was secretly nourished.*

ὅτι, often used as an intensive particle with the superlative.

παρέχω (παρά, *along by the side of*, denoting communication, and ἔχω, *to have*), *to furnish, provide;* πράγματα παρέχειν, *to occasion trouble, to give trouble.*

Πισίδης, ου, ὁ, *a Pisidian.*

πρᾶγμα (fr. πράττω, *to do*), ατος, τό, *a thing done, a deed;* often plur. in the sense, *difficulties, trouble.*

Πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Proxenus.*

στρατεύω,-εύσω, κτέ., *to make an expedition;* στρατεύεσθαι εἰς w. the acc., *to make an expedition* (for one's own sake, or with one's own resources) *against any one.*

συμβάλλω (σύν, *together;* βάλλω, *to cast*), *to cast together, to contribute.*

συμβουλεύω (σύν, *together;* βουλεύω, *to deliberate*), *to advise.* Mid., *to get advice for one's self*, w. the dat. *to confer with.*

τρέφω, to nourish, to support.

χρῆμα (fr. *χράομαι, to use*), *ατος, τό, a thing used.* Plur., *goods, possessions, money.*

Translate into English.

1. *οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων.* 2. *ὁ Κῦρος ἠγάσθη*[1] *αὐτόν.* 3. *χρήματα* (object) *συνεβάλλοντο* (mid.) *αὐτῷ*[2] *εἰς τὴν τροφὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν.* 4. *τὸ στράτευμα τρεφόμενον*[3] *ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ.*[4] 5. *ἡ βασίλεια ἐδεήθη Κύρου*[5] *ἐπιδεῖξαι τὸ στράτευμα αὐτῇ.* 6. *λαβὼν ἄνδρας ὅτι*[6] *πλείστους παρεγένετο.* 7. *Πρόξενον ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους παραγενέσθαι.* 8. *εἰς Πισίδας βούλεται στρατεύεσθαι, ὡς*[7] *πράγματα παρεχόντων τῶν Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ.*

Translate into Greek.

1. They were in no respect displeased at our carrying on war (lit. at us carrying on war). 2. We esteem you. We came to esteem these men. 3. He contributed much money to us for the support of the army. 4. He was supported secretly. We were supported secretly. 5. We supported an army secretly for him. 6. An army was supported secretly for him. 7. The soldiers were supported secretly for him. 8. We entreat you to exhibit the army to us. 9. He entreated Cyrus to confer with him. 10. They came with

(particip.) as many men as possible. 11. They ordered the generals to come with (particip.) as many men as possible. 12. The Pisidians are giving trouble to our country. 13. They wish to make an expedition against the Pisidians, on the ground that the Pisidians are giving trouble to their country.

Notes.

[1] ἠγάσθη, inceptive aor. See G. 200 NOTE 5 (*b*): H-A. 841.

[2] αὐτῷ, dat. of interest, "for him" — not a dat. with σύν in composition.

[3] τρεφόμενον, supplementary part. See 143.

[4] αὐτῷ, dat. of interest.

[5] Κύρου, gen. with ἐδεήθη. The gen. is regularly used with verbs of plenty and want.

[6] ὅτι = "as possible." Cf. Latin *quam* with superlative.

[7] For ὡς with part., see Less. LXIV, foot-note 4. The gen. absolute here denotes cause.

LESSON LXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

170. Learn the principal parts of καλέω, ὑπισχνέομαι, φυλάττω. G. Appendix: H-A. **504** 5; **514** 11; **524** 5.

171. The Negative μή. The negative particle μή is used in all clauses of purpose; in the protasis of conditional sentences of all forms; with the hortative subjunctive; the optative of wishing; the

imperative, and the infinitive (not in indirect discourse). In indirect discourse, clauses use the same negative that they would have in direct discourse: *μὴ ἴθι, do not go; παραγγέλλει μὴ ἰέναι, he sends orders not to go.*

VOCABULARY.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ (*ἄκρος, highest; πόλις, city*), *an acropolis, a citadel.*

ἄνω, adv. (fr. prep. *ἀνά, up*), *upward.*

ἥκω, comm. pf. in meaning, *have come*, f. *ἥξω*; impf. *ἧκον*, often as aor., *came.*

καλέω, ῶ, to call, summon.

Κλέαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Clearchus.*

Ξενίᾱς, ου, ὁ, *Xenias.*

ξενικόν, οῦ, τό (fr. *ξένος, a hired soldier*), *a mercenary force.*

οἴκαδε (fr. *οἶκος, a house; δέ* (enclit.), *towards*), *homeward, home.*

παντάπᾱσιν (*πάντα, all things; πᾶσιν, in all things*), *wholly.*

παραγγέλλω (*παρά, along; ἀγγέλλω, to announce;* prin. parts: *ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἤγγειλα, ἤγγελκα, ἤγγελμαι, ἠγγέλθην.* -ι class), *to send orders.*

παύω, παύσω, κτέ., to cause to cease. Mid., *to cause one's self to cease, to cease.*

πορεύω, -εύσω, to convey; comm. pass. dep., *πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην, to convey one's self, to proceed.*

προΐστημι (*πρό*, *before*; *ἵστημι*, *to set*), *to set before*; intrans. tenses, *to stand before*, *to command*.
πρόφασις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a pretence*.
ὑπισχνέομαι, *οῦμαι*, *to promise*.
φυγάς, *άδος*, *ὁ* (fr. *φεύγω*, *to flee*), *a fugitive*, *an exile*.
φυλάττω, *to guard*.

Translate into English.

1. *ἐδόκει αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἄνω.* 2. *τὴν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο ὡς Πισίδᾱς βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παντάπᾱσιν ἐκ τῆς χώρᾱς.* 3. *ἧκε λαβὼν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ*[1] *στράτευμα.*[2] 4. *παραγγέλλει τῷ Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ἥκειν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα.* 5. *Ξενίᾱς αὐτῷ*[3] *προεστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ξενικοῦ.*[4] 6. *ἧκε λαβὼν τοὺς ἄνδρας πλὴν ὁπόσοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν.* 7. *ἐκάλεσε τοὺς Μῑλήτον πολιορκοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι.* 8. *Κῦρος ἐπαύσατο. Ξενίᾱς παύσεται.* 9. *ὑπέσχετο τοῖς φυγάσι μὴ παύσασθαι.*[5]

Translate into Greek.

1. It seemed expedient to them to expel the Pisidians wholly from the country. 2. He made the pretence that he wished to proceed upward. 3. They came with all the army which they had. 4. They commanded for us the mercenary army in the city. 5. They came with the heavy-armed-

men, except as many as were sufficient to guard the citadel. 6. Those who were besieging the city were called. 7. We ordered the exiles to make an expedition in company with us. 8. He will cease. They ceased. 9. We promised not to cease.

Notes.

[1] αὐτῷ, dat. of possessor.

[2] στράτευμα, antecedent of ὅσον. See G. **154**: H-A. **995**.

[3] αὐτῷ, dat. of interest.

[4] ξενικοῦ, gen. with προεστήκει. **152**.

[5] Verbs of promising take the fut. inf. also. Cf. English "I promise to give," and "I promise that I will give."

LESSON LXX.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

172. Learn the principal parts, synopsis, and inflection of οἶδα and φημί; and the principal parts of αἱρέω and ὁράω. G. **108** VIII; **127** IV, VII; Appendix: H-A. **481**, *a*; **491**; **539**, 1, 4, 8.

VOCABULARY.

ἀδικέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (α priv. and δίκη, *justice*), *to injure.*
αἱρέω, ῶ, *to take*; mid., *to take for one's self, to choose.*
δή, *now, accordingly, indeed*; often emphasizes the preceding word.

δίκη, ης, ἡ, *justice;* often *justice for a wrong done;* hence, *punishment.*
εἰ, *if, whether.*
εἶδον, aor. of ὁράω.
ἐπιτίθημι (ἐπί, *upon;* τίθημι, *to put*), *to put upon;* spoken of punishment, *to inflict.*
ἵνα, *that, in order that;* a final conj.
Κίλικες, ων, οἱ, *Cilicians.*
μέντοι, *yet, however.*
οἶδα, *to know.*
ὅτι, a declarative conj., *that.*
οὗ, adv. of place, *where.*
πρός, w. acc., *to, towards, against.*
ὑπό, w. gen., *by,* denoting the agent w. pass. verbs.
φημί,[1] *to say, affirm.*
χρῄζω, only the pres. system in Att., *to wish, to desire.*

NOTE. — The irregular verbs οἶδα and φημί have not been introduced before, and will require special attention.

Translate into English.

1. οὗτος ἦν τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων.[2] 2. καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνάς, οὗ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον. 3. εἰ δὴ δίκαια[3] ποιήσω[4] οὐκ οἶδα. 4. ὅτι[5] μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι[6] νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν οἶδα. 5. πρὸς τοῦτον ἔφη βούλεσθαι[7] ἐλθεῖν. 6. τὴν δίκην ἔφη χρῄζειν[8] ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτῷ.[9] 7. ἦσαν. ᾖεσαν. ᾔδεσαν. ἴεσαν.

εἶσαν. ἔφασαν. 8. εἰσίν. ἴᾱσιν. ἴσᾱσιν. ἰᾶσιν. φᾱσίν. 9. ἴσθι. ἔστω. ἴθι. ἴτω. ἴσθι. ἴστω. ἴει. ἰέτω. 10. ᾔδειν. εἶδον. ἐὰν εἰδῶ. ἐὰν ἴδω. εἰδείην ἄν. ἴδοιμι ἄν. 11. οἱ εἰδότες. οἱ ἰδόντες.

Translate into Greek.

1. We were of those engaged in military operations around the city. 2. He will see the tents, where the Cilicians are keeping guard. 3. Whether now we shall do justly (lit. just things) we know not. 4. They suppose they[7] are injured by us. 5. However, we know that they suppose they are injured by the city. 6. He says that he wishes to inflict punishment upon them.[9] 7. He says that he chooses you. 8. They will see the tents where the soldiers were keeping guard. 9. I shall do justly, that you may know that I am wise. 10. They said they wished to go against the king. 11. We were. We went. We knew. 12. We were sending. We sent. We said. 13. We are. We are going. We know. We send. We say. 14. He knew. He saw. 15. The one who knows. The one who saw. 16. To or for the one who knows. To or for the one who saw.

Notes.

[1] φημί takes the infinitive regularly. See Less. LXIV, NOTE 1.

[2] τῶν στρατευομένων, pred. gen. partitive.

[3] δίκαια, adj. used substantively; lit. "just things." Translate "justly."

[4] ποιήσω, ind. question, obj. of οἶδα. What mode? 161.

[5] ὅτι connects οἶδα to νομίζει.

[6] ἀδικεῖσθαι, obj. of νομίζει. The subject of ἀδικεῖσθαι is omitted, because it is the same as the subj. of the principal verb, νομίζει, "he thinks that he," etc.

[7] What is the subject of βούλεσθαι? See preceding note.

[8] Omit the subj. of the inf. See NOTE 5.

[9] αὐτῷ, dat. with ἐπί in comp. See 154.

LESSON LXXI.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. CONDITIONAL RELATIVE SENTENCES.

173. G. **225**; **231–233**: H-A. **894**, 1, 2; **912**; **913**.

EXAMPLES.

τὰς δὲ ὠτίδας, ἄν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῇ, ἔστι λαμβάνειν. *It is possible to take the bustards, if one starts them up quickly.*

εἴ τῳ ὑπόσχοιτό τι, οὐδὲν ἐψεύδετο. *If he promised anything to any one, he used to prove false in no respect.*

ὅ,τι ἂν δέῃ, πείσομαι. *I shall suffer whatever may be necessary.*

ὀκνοίην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη. *I should hesitate to embark in the boats which he might give us.*

VOCABULARY.

ἄρχω,[1] *to govern, to rule.*
γυμνάζω, γυμνάσω, ἐγύμνασα, γεγύμνακα, γεγύμνασμαι, ἐγυμνάσθην, *to exercise.*
ἐπίσταμαι,[2] *to understand, to know how.*
θηρίον, ου, τό, *the wild animal, game.*
ὁπότε, conj., *when, whenever.* When used with the subj., ὁπόταν = ὁπότε + ἄν.

Translate into English.

1. ἐὰν ὑπόσχηταί τι, δίδωσιν. 2. εἰ οἱ Πισίδαι πράγματα παρέχοιντο, ἐστρατεύετο εἰς αὐτούς. 3. ἐκελεύομεν τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς τᾶς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν, ὁπότε στρατευοίμεθα. 4. θηρία θηρεύουσιν, ὁπόταν γυμνάσαι βούλωνται ἑαυτούς. 5. ὁπόταν ἀναβαίνῃ, Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον λαμβάνει. 6. ὁπότε ταῦτα βουλεύοιντο, αὐτοὺς ἐξέβαλλεν. 7. ἐκβαλεῖ οὓς ἂν ἴδῃ ταῦτα βουλευομένους. 8. ἐξέβαλλεν οὓς ἴδοι ταῦτα βουλευομένους. 9. τῷ ἀνδρὶ[3] ὃν ἂν ἕλησθε[4] πείσομαι ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ[5] ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he (ever) promised anything, he used to give it. 2. If the Pisidians make trouble, we are wont to make[6] an expedition against them. 3. He hunts game whenever he wishes to exercise

himself. 4. Whenever he went up, he took Tissaphernes as a friend. 5. We shall banish whomsoever we see plotting these things. 6. We used to banish whomsoever we saw plotting these things. 7. He will yield obedience to the men whom we shall have chosen[4] in order that we may know that he understands how to be governed also.

Notes.

[1] For prin. parts, see G. Appendix: H-A. 508 7.

[2] See G. 122 NOTES 2, 3; and also Appendix, for prin. parts: H-A. 487; 535 6.

[3] τῷ ἀνδρί, dat. with πείσομαι.

[4] The aor. subj. with ἄν is often used with the force of a future perfect.

[5] καί, "also."

[6] What tense expresses customary action, present time?

GENERAL VOCABULARY.

English-Greek.[1]

A

able, ἱκανός; to be able, δύναμαι.
about (= around), ἀμφί, περί; with numerals, ὡς.
accustom, ἐθίζω.
acropolis, ἀκρόπολις.
admire, θαυμάζω, ἄγαμαι.
affair, πρᾶγμα.
affirm, φημί.
against, εἰς, ἐπί, or πρός, each with the acc.
agreement, to come to an ag. with, καταλύω πρός w. the acc.
all, πᾶς; all together, σύμπᾶς.
already, ἤδη.
always, ἀεί.
among, w. a verb of rest, ἐν and the dat.; w. a verb of motion, εἰς and the acc.
and, καί; both . . . and, καὶ . . . καί; τὲ . . . καί.
animal, wild animal, θηρίον.
appear, φαίνομαι.
appoint, ἀποδείκνῦμι; appoint a contest, τίθημι ἀγῶνα.
apprehend, συλλαμβάνω.
archer, τοξότης.
arms, ὅπλα.
army, στράτευμα, στρατιά.
around. See about.
arrive, ἀφικνέομαι, παραγίγνομαι, πάρειμι.
as, ὡς; as much as, ὅσος; as many as, ὅσοι.
assemble, ἀθροίζω, συλλέγω.
associate with, συγγίγνομαι.
at, ἐπί w. dat.; at the foot of, ὑπό w. acc. or dat.; at once, ἤδη.
attempt, πειράομαι.
aware, to be aware of, αἰσθάνομαι; to be aware of beforehand, προαισθάνομαι.
away, to go away, ἀπέρχομαι, ἄπειμι.
axe, ἀξίνη.

[1] For a fuller account of the Greek words, see Greek-English.

B

back, back again, πάλιν.
bad, κακός.
banish, ἐκβάλλω; to be banished, ἐκπίπτω.
barbarian, βάρβαρος.
base, πονηρός.
battle, μάχη.
beast, wild beast, θήρ, θηρίον.
beat, strike, παίω.
beautiful, καλός.
beauty, κάλλος.
become, γίγνομαι; become superior to, περιγίγνομαι.
before, πρό
beg off, ἐξαιτέω.
begin, ἄρχω.
behalf, in behalf of, ὑπέρ w.gen.
belong to, εἰμί w. gen.
besiege, πολιορκέω.
better, ἀμείνων.
bird, ὄρνῖς.
black, μέλας.
boat, πλοῖον.
body, σῶμα.
bone, ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν.
born, to be born, γίγνομαι.
both, ἀμφοτέρω; both . . . and, καὶ . . . καί; τὲ . . . καί.
boy, παῖς.
breadth, εὖρος.
breastplate, θώραξ.
brother, ἀδελφός.
by (agent), ὑπό w. gen.; along by, παρά w. acc.; by land, κατὰ γῆν; by sea, κατὰ θάλατταν.

C

call, καλέω.
calumniate, διαβάλλω.
cast, cast away, ῥίπτω.
cast out, ἐκβάλλω.
cast together, συμβάλλω.
chance, τυγχάνω.
chariot, ἅρμα; covered chariot, ἁρμάμαξα.
choose, αἱρέομαι.
citadel, ἀκρόπολις.
citizen, πολίτης.
city, πόλις.
cloud, νέφος.
coat, Persian outer garment, κάνδυς.
collect, συλλέγω.
come, ἥκω, παραγίγνομαι.
command, κελεύω, προΐστημι.
commander, ἄρχων.
competent, ἱκανός.
complete, τελέω.
conceal, to be concealed from, λανθάνω.
confer with, συμβουλεύω, w. dat.
conquer, νῑκάω.
contest, ἀγών.
contribute, συμβάλλω.
co-operate with, συμπράττω.
country, χώρᾱ.
crown, στέφανος.
current, ῥόος, ῥοῦς.

D

danger, κίνδῡνος; to be in danger, incur danger, κινδῡνεύω.

daric, δαρεικός.
Darius, Δαρεῖος.
daughter, θυγάτηρ.
day, ἡμέρᾱ.
death, θάνατος.
deed, πρᾶγμα.
deep, βαθύς.
deliberate, βουλεύομαι.
delicious, ἡδύς.
demand, ἀξιόω.
depth, βάθος.
desire, χρῄζω.
die, ἀποθνήσκω.
difficulties, πράγματα.
dishonor, ἀτῑμάζω.
dismiss, ἀφίημι.
displeased, to be d., ἄχθομαι.
dispose, διατίθημι.
do, ποιέω.
door, θύρᾱ.
down, down from, κατά w. gen.
dwell, οἰκέω.

E

educate, παιδεύω.
enemy (in war), πολέμιος.
entreat, δέομαι.
establish, καθίστημι; in the intrans. tenses, to become established.
esteem, ἥγαμαι.
every, πᾶς.
except, πλήν.
exchange, ἀλλάσσω, Att. ἀλλάττω.
exhibit, ἐπιδείκνῡμι.
exile, φυγάς, φεύγων.
expedition, to make an ex., στρατεύω.
expel, ἐκβάλλω.
expend one's resources upon, δαπανάω ἀμφί w. the acc.
eye, ὀφθαλμός.

F

false, ψευδής.
falsehood, ψεῦδος.
far from, πόρρω.
father, πατήρ.
favor, subst., χάρις.
favor, verb, ὑπάρχω.
favorably, εὐνοϊκῶς.
fertile, καρποφόρος.
fish, ἰχθύς.
flee, φεύγω.
fleet, ταχύς.
flight, φυγή.
foreigner, βάρβαρος.
fortunate, εὐδαίμων.
friend, φίλος.
friendly, φίλιος; in a friendly manner, πρὸς φιλίᾱν, also εὐνοϊκῶς.
friendship, φιλίᾱ.
from, ἀπό; from a person, παρά w. the gen.
front, in front of, πρό, ἀντί.
fugitive, ὁ φεύγων.
full, πλήρης.
furnish, παρέχω; to give trouble, πράγματα παρέχειν.

G

general, *στρατηγός*.
gift, *δῶρον*.
give, *δίδωμι*.
give back, give in full, give what is due, *ἀποδίδωμι*.
go, *εἶμι*, *ἔρχομαι*.
go away, *ἄπειμι*, *ἀπέρχομαι*.
go into, *εἴσειμι*.
go up, *ἀναβαίνω*.
god, *θεός*.
gold, *χρῡσός*.
golden, *χρῡσοῦς*.
good, *ἀγαθός*.
govern, *ἄρχω*.
government, *ἀρχή*.
grace, *χάρις*.
graceful, *χαρίεις*.
great, *μέγας*.
greater, *μείζων*.
Greek, *Ἕλλην*.
ground, *γῆ*.
guard, *φύλαξ*.
guest, *ξένος*.
guide, *ἡγεμών*.

H

hair, *θρίξ*; often used in the plur. *τρίχες*, where we should use the sing.
halt, *ἵστημι*.
happen, hit, *τυγχάνω*.
have, *ἔχω*.
hear, *ἀκούω*.
heavy, *βαρύς*.
height, *ὕψος*
herald, *κῆρυξ*.
hill, *γήλοφος*.
home, homeward, *οἴκαδε*.
honey, *μέλι*.
honor, *τῑμή*; to honor, *τῑμάω*.
honorable, *καλός*.
hope, *ἐλπίς*.
hoplite, *ὁπλίτης*.
horn, *κέρας*.
horse, *ἵππος*.
horseman, *ἱππεύς*.
host, *ξένος*.
hostile, *πολέμιος*.
house, *οἰκίᾱ*.
how, *ὅπως*.
however, *μέντοι*.
hunt, *θηρίω*, *θηρεύω*.

I

if, *εἰ*, *ἐάν*, *ἤν*.
ill, to be ill, *ἀσθενέω*.
inflict (punishment), *ἐπιτίθημι* (*δίκην*).
injure, *ἀδικέω*.
instead of, *ἀντί*.
interpreter, *ἑρμηνεύς*.
island, *νῆσος*.

J

javelin, *παλτόν*.
judge, *κριτής*.
justice, punishment, *δίκη*.

K

kill, *ἀποκτείνω*.
king, *βασιλεύς*; to be king, *βασιλεύω*.

kingdom, βασιλείᾱ.
knee, γόνυ.
know, οἶδα.
know how, ἐπίσταμαι.

L

labor, πόνος.
land, γῆ; by land, κατὰ γῆν.
language, γλῶττα.
large, μέγας; larger, μείζων.
law, νόμος.
leader, ἡγεμών.
leave, λείπω.
length, μῆκος.
letter, ἐπιστολή.
lie down, lie still, κατάκειμαι.
life, βίος.
light, φῶς.
line-of-battle, φάλαγξ.
lion, λέων.
lioness, λέαινα.
live, οἰκέω.
long, μακρός.
love, φιλέω.

M

mainland, ἤπειρος.
make, ποιῶ; make laws, νόμους τίθημι.
man, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνήρ; old man, γέρων.
many, pl. of πολύς.
market, market-place, ἀγορά.
master, δεσπότης.
mercenary force, ξενικόν.
messenger, ἄγγελος.
milk, γάλα.
military order, τάξις.
mind, νόος, νοῦς.
money, χρήματα.
month, μήν.
more, μᾶλλον.
mother, μήτηρ.
mountain, ὄρος.
mouth, στόμα.
much, πολύς; as much as, ὅσος; as many as, ὅσοι.
multitude, πλῆθος.
muse, μοῦσα.

N

name, ὄνομα.
need, δέω.
night, νύξ.
no one, nobody, οὐδείς.
noise, θόρυβος.
not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, μή.
nothing, οὐδέν, μηδέν.
nourish, τρέφω.
nourishment, τροφή.
now, ἤδη.
number, ἀριθμός.

O

obey, πείθομαι.
of one another, ἀλλήλοιν.
older, oldest, πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος.
old man, γέρων.
on, ἐπί.
one, εἷς.
opponent, ἀντιστασιώτης.

opportunity, καιρός.
or, ἤ.
orator, ῥήτωρ.
order, νόμος; to order, κελεύω; to send orders, παραγγέλλω.
out of, ἐκ, ἐξ.
ox, βοῦς.

P

park, παράδεισος.
pay, μισθός.
pay attention to, ἐπιμελέομαι.
peltast, πελταστής.
people, λεώς.
perceive beforehand, προαισθάνομαι.
persuade, πείθω.
phalanx, φάλαγξ.
place, τίθημι; place apart, διατίθημι.
plain, πεδίον.
pleasant, ἡδύς.
pleasing, χαρίεις.
plot, ἐπιβουλή.
plot against, ἐπιβουλεύω.
point out, δείκνῦμι.
power, δύναμις; in the power of, ἐπί w. dat.
present, to be present, πάρειμι.
priest, ἱερεύς.
principal part, ὁ πολύς.
proceed, πορεύομαι.
promise, ὑπισχνέομαι.
propitious, ἵλεως.
prosperous, εὐδαίμων.
punishment, δίκη.
put, τίθημι; put to death, ἀποκτείνω.

Q

queen, βασίλεια.
question, ἐλέγχω.
quiet, ἥσυχος.

R

rank, τάξις.
rather, μᾶλλον.
release, λύω.
rescue by entreaty, ἐξαιτέω.
restore, κατάγω.
revenue, δασμός.
river, ποταμός.
road, ὁδός.
round about, περί.
rout, put to flight, τρέπω.
row. See rank.
rule, ἄρχω.
ruler, ἄρχων.

S

sacrifice, θύω.
sake, for the sake of, ὑπέρ w. the gen.
same, ὁ αὐτός.
satrap, σατράπης.
saw, εἶδον. See ὁράω.
say, λέγω, φημί.
scourge, μαστῑγόω.
sea, θάλασσα, Att. θάλατα.
seem, seem expedient, δοκέω; usu. impers. δοκεῖ.
seize, αἱρέω.
self, αὐτός.
send, στέλλω; πέμπω; send away, ἀποπέμπω; send for, μεταπέμπομαι; send orders, παραγγέλλω.

set, ἵστημι; set off, ἀφίστημι.
shadow, σκιά.
shepherd, ποιμήν.
shield, ἀσπίς.
ship, ναῦς.
shoot (with the bow), τοξεύω.
short, βραχύς.
show, φαίνω.
silver, ἄργυρος.
silver, of silver, ἀργυροῦς.
slay, ἀποκτείνω.
slow, βραδύς.
small, μικρός.
so, οὕτως.
so as, so that, ὥστε.
soldier, στρατιώτης; light-armed soldier, γυμνής; heavy-armed soldier, ὁπλίτης.
some, τινές; some . . . others, οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ.
son, υἱός, παῖς.
source, πηγή
stack arms, τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα.
stand, ἕστηκα; stand apart, διέστηκα; stand off, ἀφέστηκα; stand under arms, τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα.
stately, μέγας.
steward, ταμίας.
stone, λίθος.
stream, ῥόος, ῥοῦς.
street, ὁδός.
strife, ἔρις.
strike, παίω.
sufficient, ἱκανός.
support, τροφή.
suppose, νομίζω.
sweet, ἡδύς.
swift, ταχύς.
swiftly, ταχέως.

T

take, λαμβάνω, αἱρέω; take under one's protection, ὑπολαμβάνω.
targeteer, πελταστής.
temple, νεώς.
tent, σκηνή.
testament, διαθήκη.
than, ἤ.
that (pron.), ἐκεῖνος; (as declarative conj.) ὅτι, ὡς; (as final conj.) ἵνα, ὡς.
then, at that time, τότε.
think, νομίζω.
this, οὗτος, ὅδε.
Thracian, Θρᾷξ.
throw, ἵημι, ῥίπτω.
thus, οὕτω, οὕτως.
time, fitting time, καιρός.
to, towards, ἐπί w. the acc., πρός w. acc.
tongue, γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα.
trireme, τριήρης.
trouble, πράγματα.
true, ἀληθής.
trumpet, σάλπιγξ.
trust, πέποιθα; 2d perf. of πείθω.
truth, ἀλήθεια.
try, πειράω.
turn, τρέπω.
tunic, χιτών.

U

under, at the foot of, ὑπό w. dat. or acc.
understand, know how, ἐπίσταμαι.
unprepared, ἀπαράσκευος.
until, πρόσθεν . . . πρίν.
upon, ἐπί w. dat.
upward, ἄνω.

V

village, κώμη.
vine, ἄμπελος.
voyage, πλόος, πλοῦς.

W

wages, pay, μισθός.
wagon, ἅμαξα.
wall, τεῖχος.
want, δέομαι.
war, πόλεμος.
wash, λούω.
watchman, φύλαξ.
water, ὕδωρ.
way, ὁδός.
well, φρέαρ.
whatever, ὅ τι.
when, whenever, ὁπότε; w. subj. ὁπόταν.
where (relat. adv.), οὗ.
whether, εἰ.
who, relat. ὅς; interrog. τίς.
whoever, ὅστις.
wholly, παντάπᾶσιν.
why? τί;
wide, εὐρύς.
width, εὖρος.
wine, οἶνος.
wise, σοφός.
wish, βούλομαι.
with, by the side of, παρά w. dat.; in company with, σύν.
work, ἔργον.
worthy, ἄξιος; to think worthy, ἀξιόω.
write, γράφω.

Y

yet, μέντοι.
young, νέος.

Greek-English.

A

ἀγαθός, ή, όν, *good.*

ἄγαμαι, ἀγάσομαι, ἠγάσθην, rare ἠγασάμην, *to admire, to esteem.*

ἄγγελος, ου, ό, *a messenger.*

ἀγορά, ᾶς, ἡ, a *market, market-place.*

ἀγών, ῶνος, ό, *a contest.*

ἀδελφός, οῦ, ό, *a brother.*

ἀδικέω, ῶ, -ήσω (fr. ἄδικος, *unjust*), *to act unjustly*, w. an acc. *to injure.*

ἀεί, adv., *always.*

ἀθροίζω, ἀθροίσω, κτέ. (fr. ἀθρόος, *assembled*), *to assemble.*

αἱρέω, ῶ, -ήσω, εἷλον, ᾕρηκα, ᾕρημαι, ᾑρέθην, *to take, to seize;* mid. *to take for one's self, to choose.*

αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ᾐσθόμην, ᾔσθημαι, *to perceive, to become aware of.*

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ἤκουσμαι, ἠκούσθην, *to hear.*

ἀκρόπολις, ἀκροπόλεως, ἡ (ἄκρος, *highest;* πόλις, *city*), *an acropolis, a citadel.*

ἀλλάσσω, ἀλλάξω, ἤλλαξα, ἤλλαγμαι, ἠλλάγην, or ἠλλάχθην, *to exchange.*

ἀληθής, ές, *true.*

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ (fr. ἀληθής), *truth.*

ἀλλήλοιν, *of one another.*

ἅμαξα, ης, ἡ, *a wagon.*

ἄμπελος, ἀμπέλου, ἡ, *a vine.*

ἀμφί, *about, around.*

ἀμφοτέρω, ἀμφοτέροιν, *both.*

ἄν, G. 207, 1, 2: H-A. 857, ff.

ἀναβαίνω, (ἀνά, βαίνω), ἀναβήσομαι, ἀνέβην, ἀναβέβηκα (ἀναβήσω and ἀνέβησα are causative), *to go up.*

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ό, Latin *vir, a man.*

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ό, Latin *homo, a human being, a man.*

ἀντί, prep. w. gen. only, *in front of, instead of, in preference to.*

ἀντιστασιώτης, ου, ό (ἀντί, *against;* στάσις, *a party;* and that fr. ἵστημι, *to set*), *an opponent.*

ἄνω, adv. (fr. ἀνά, *up*), *upward.*

ἀξίνη, ης, ἡ, *an axe.*

ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον, *worthy.*

ἀξιόω, ῶ, -ώσω, κτέ., *to deem worthy, to demand.*

ἀπαράσκευος, ον (α priv. παρασκευή, *a preparation*), *unprepared.*

ἄπειμι (ἀπό, *away;* εἶμι, *to go*), *to go away;* usu. as fut. of ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπό, *away;* ἔρχομαι, *to go*), ἀπελεύσομαι, usu. ἄπειμι, ἀπῆλθον, ἀπελήλυθα, *to go away.*

ἀπό, prep. w. gen. only, *from, away from;* sometimes denot-

ing means, ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, *with these treasures.*

ἀποδείκνῡμι (ἀπό, *forth;* δείκνῡμι, *to show*), *to show forth, publish, appoint.*

ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, *away, in full;* δίδωμι, *to give*), *to pay in full, to pay what is due.*

ἀποθνήσκω (ἀπό, denoting departure; θνήσκω, *to die*), ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον, τέθνηκα, *to die.*

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, denoting departure; κτείνω, *to kill*), ἀποκτενῶ, ἀπέκτεινα, ἀπέκτονα, *to put to death, kill, slay.*

ἀποπέμπω (ἀπό, *away;* πέμπω, *to send*), ἀποπέμψω, ἀπέπεμψα, ἀποπέπομφα, *to send away.*

ἄργυρος, ου, ὁ, *silver.*

ἀργυροῦς, ρᾶ, ροῦν, *of silver.*

ἀριθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a number.*

ἅρμα, ἅρματος, τό, *a chariot.*

ἁρμάμαξα, ης, ἡ, *a covered chariot.*

Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, *Artaxerxes,* king of Persia.

ἀρχή, ῆς, ἡ, *beginning, command, government, province.*

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦργμαι, ἤρχθην, *to begin, to govern, rule, command.*

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, *a ruler, commander.*

ἀσθενέω, -ήσω, κτέ., *to be ill.*

ἀσπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a shield.*

ἀτῑμάζω (*a* priv., τῑμή, *honor*), ἀτῑμάσω, ἠτίμασα, ἠτίμακα, ἠτίμασμαι, ἠτῑμάσθην, *to dishonor;* pass., *to be dishonored.*

αὐτός, ή, ό, intens. pron., *self;* preceded by the article, *the same;* in the oblique cases, and not in apposition with a noun or pron., *him, her, it, them.*

ἀφίημι (ἀπό, *away;* ἵημι, *to send*), ἀφήσω, ἀφῆκα, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφεῖμαι, ἀφείθην, *to send away, let go, dismiss.*

ἀφικνέομαι, -οῦμαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφῖγμαι, ἀφῑκόμην, *to arrive.*

ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἵστημι), ἀποστήσω, ἀπέστησα, ἀπέστην, ἀφέστηκα, ἀφέσταμαι, ἀπεστάθην, *to place away, remove;* in the pf., plupf., fut. pf., and 2d aor. act., in the pass., and in the fut. mid., *to stand away, withdraw.*

ἄχθομαι (fr. ἄχθος, *a burden*), ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, *to be burdened, to be displeased.*

B

βαθύς, εῖα, ύ, *deep.*

βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, *a barbarian, foreigner.*

βαρύς, εῖα, ύ, *heavy.*

βασίλεια, ᾶς, ἡ, *a queen.*

βασιλείᾱ, ᾶς, ἡ, *a kingdom.*

βασιλεύς, έως, ὁ, *a king.*

βασιλεύω, -εύσω, κτέ., *to be king, to reign.*

βελτίων, βέλτῑον, comp. of ἀγαθός, *better.*

βίος, ου, ὁ, *life.*

βουλεύω, -εύσω, κτέ., *to take counsel;* mid., *to take one's own counsel, to deliberate.*

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, *to wish.*

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ or ἡ, *an ox,* or *cow.*

βραδύς, βραδεῖα, βραδύ, *slow.*

βραχύς, βραχεῖα, βραχύ, *short.*

Γ

γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, *milk.*

γέρων, γέροντος, ὁ, *an old man.*

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, *the earth, the land;* κατὰ γῆν, *by land.*

γήλοφος, ου, ὁ (fr. γῆ, λόφος, *an eminence*), *an earth-mound, a hill.*

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι or γέγονα, ἐγενόμην, *to come into being, to be born, to become.*

γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, ης, ἡ, *a tongue, a language.*

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, *the knee.*

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφθην or ἐγράφην, *to write.*

γυμνής, ῆτος, ὁ, *a light-armed soldier.*

Δ

δαπανάω, ῶ, -ήσω, κτέ. (δαπάνη, *expense*), *to expend;* w. ἀμφί and acc., *to expend one's resources on.*

δαρεικός, οῦ, ὁ (Δαρεῖος), *a Daric,* a Persian gold coin first issued by Darius I.; hence the name; worth about $3.50.

Δαρεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Darius,* king of Persia.

δασμός, οῦ, ὁ (δαίω, *to divide*), *revenue, tribute.*

δείκνῡμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην, *to show, point out.*

δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, *a master.*

δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, *to need;* mid., *to want, to entreat.*

διά, w. gen., *through;* w. acc, *on account of.*

διαβάλλω (διά, *through, asunder;* βάλλω, *to cast*), διαβαλῶ, διέβαλον, διαβέβληκα, διαβέβλημαι, διεβλήθην, *to calumniate.*

διαθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a testament.*

διατίθημι (διά, *apart;* τίθημι, *to put*), διαθήσω, διέθηκα, διατέθεικα, διατέθειμαι, διετέθην, *to put apart, to dispose.*

διίστημι (διά, *apart;* ἵστημι, *to set*), διαστήσω, διέστησα, διέστην, διέστηκα, διέσταμαι, διεστάθην, *to set apart;* in the intrans. tenses and in the pass. and mid., *to stand apart.*

δίκη, ης, ἡ, *justice, punishment.*

δοκέω, ῶ, δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, *to seem, to seem expedient.*

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην or ἠδυνήθην, *to be able.*

δύναμις, εως, ἡ, *power, military power, forces.*

δύο, *two.*

δῶρον, ου, τό, *a gift.*

E

ἐάν, *if;* w. subj.

ἐθίζω, *ἐθιῶ*, *κτέ.*, *to accustom.*

εἰ, *if;* w. indic. or optat.

εἶδον, aor. of *ὁράω*.

εἰμί, *to be;* w. gen., *to belong to.*

εἶμι, *to go;* usu. as fut. of *ἔρχομαι*.

εἷς, *μία*, *ἕν*, *one.*

εἰς, w. acc. only, *into, among.*

εἴσειμι (*εἰς*, *εἶμι*, *to go*), *to go into.*

ἐκ, before a vowel *ἐξ*, w. gen. only, *out of, from.*

ἐκβάλλω (*ἐκ*, *βάλλω*, *βαλῶ*, *ἔβαλον*, *βέβληκα*, *βέβλημαι*, *ἐβλήθην*, *to cast*), *to cast out, to expel.*

ἐκεῖνος, *η*, *ο*, *that.*

ἐκπίπτω (*ἐκ*, *πίπτω*, *πεσοῦμαι*, *ἔπεσον*, *πέπτωκα*), *to fall out, to be expelled; ὁ ἐκπεπτωκώς, he who has been expelled, the exile.*

ἐλέγχω, *ἐλέγξω*, *ἤλεγξα*, *ἐλήλεγμαι*, *ἠλέγχθην*, *to examine, question, convict.*

Ἑλλάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *Hellas, Greece.*

Ἕλλην, *ηνος*, *ὁ*, *a Greek.*

ἐλπίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *hope.*

ἐν, w. dat. only, *in, among.*

ἐξαιτέω, *ῶ*, *-ήσω*, (*ἐξ*, *αἰτέω*, *to ask*), *to beg off, to rescue by one's entreaties.*

ἐπί, *on, upon;* w. dat., *depending on, in the power of;* w. acc., *to, towards, against.*

ἐπιβουλεύω (*ἐπί*, *βουλεύω*, *to take counsel*), *to plot against*, w. dat.

ἐπιβουλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a plot.*

ἐπιδείκνῡμι (*ἐπί*, *δείκνῡμι*, *to show*), *to show, to exhibit.*

ἐπιμελέομαι, *οῦμαι*, and *ἐπιμέλομαι* (*ἐπί*, *μέλομαι*, *to care*), *ἐπιμελήσομαι*, *ἐπιμεμέλημαι*, *ἐπεμελήθην*, *to care for, pay attention to*, w. gen.

ἐπίσταμαι, *ἐπιστήσομαι*, *ἠπιστήθην*, *to be acquainted with, to know how.*

ἐπιστολή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a letter, epistle.*

ἐπιτίθημι (*ἐπί*, *τίθημι*), *ἐπιθήσω*, *ἐπέθηκα*, *ἐπιτέθεικα*, *ἐπιτέθειμαι*, *ἐπετέθην*, *to place upon;* of punishment (*δίκην*), *to inflict.*

ἔργον, *ου*, *τό*, *a work.*

ἔρις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *a strife.*

ἑρμηνεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *an interpreter.*

εὐδαίμων, *εὔδαιμον*, *happy, prosperous.*

εὐνοϊκῶς (*εὖ*, *well;* *νόος*, *mind*), *in a friendly manner.*

εὖρος (*oos*), *ους*, *τό*, *width.*

εὐρύς, *εῖα*, *ύ*, *wide.*

ἔχω, *ἕξω* or *σχήσω*, *ἔσχον*, *ἔσχηκα*, *ἔσχημαι*, *ἐσχέθην*, *to have, to hold;* intrans., *to exist, to be; εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν, to be friendly*, w. dat. of person.

H

ἤ, *or;* with the comparative degree, *than.*

ἡγεμών, *όνος*, *ὁ*, *a leader.*

ἤδη, *already, now, at once.*

ἡδύς, *εῖα*, *ύ*, *sweet, delicious, pleasant.*

ἥκω, ἥξω; the pres. is often pf. in meaning; and the impf. is often used as aor., *am come, am here, have arrived.*

ἡμέρᾱ, ᾱς, ἡ, *a day.*

ἤν = ἐάν, *if*, used only w. the subjunc.

ἤπειρος, ου, ἡ, *mainland, continent.*

ἥρως, ἥρωος, ὁ, *a hero.*

ἥσυχος, ον, *quiet.*

Θ

θάλασσα, Att. θάλαττα, ης, ἡ, *the sea.*

θάνατος, θανάτου, ὁ, *death.*

θαυμάζω, θαυμάσομαι, rare θαυμάσω, ἐθαύμασα, τεθαύμακα, τεθαύμασμαι, ἐθαυμάσθην, intrans., *to wonder;* trans., *to wonder at, to admire.*

θεός, οῦ, ὁ or ἡ, *a god,* or *goddess.*

θήρ, θηρός, ὁ, *a wild beast.*

θηράω, -άσω, κτέ., *to hunt.*

θηρεύω, -εύσω, κτέ., *to hunt.*

θηρίον, ου, τό, *a wild animal, game.*

θόρυβος, θορύβου, ὁ, *a noise.*

Θρᾷξ, Θρᾳκός, ὁ, *a Thracian.*

θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ; often used in the plur. where we use the singular, *hair.*

θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, *a daughter.*

θύρᾱ, ᾱς, ἡ, *a door.*

θύω, θύσω, κτέ., *to sacrifice.*

θώραξ, θώρᾱκος, ὁ, *a breastplate.*

Ι

ἱερεύς, έως, ὁ, *a priest.*

ἵημι, ἥσω, ἧκα, εἷκα, εἷμαι, εἵθην, *to send, throw;* mid. *to hasten.*

ἱκανός, ή, όν, *sufficient, able.*

Ἵλεως, ων, *propitious.*

ἵνα, a final conj., *that, in order that.*

ἱππεύς, έως, ὁ, *a horseman.*

ἵππος, ου, ὁ, *a horse.*

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστην, ἕστηκα, ἑστάθην, *to set, to halt, to stand.*

ἰχθύς, ύος, ὁ, *a fish.*

Ἰωνικός, ή, όν, *Ionian.*

Κ

κάνδυς, υος, ὁ, *a coat, a Persian outer garment.*

καθίστημι (κατά, *down,* ἵστημι, *to set*), *to set down, to establish;* in the intrans. tenses, *to become established.*

καί, *and, also, even.*

καιρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a fitting time.*

κακός, ή, όν, *bad, wicked.*

καλέω, ῶ, καλέσω or καλῶ, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, *to call, summon;* pass., *to be called, named.*

κάλλος, εος, ους, τό, *beauty.*

καλός, ή, όν, *beautiful, honorable.*

καρποφόρος, ον (καρπός, *fruit,* φέρω, *to bear,*), *fruit-bearing, fertile.*

Καστωλός, οῦ, ὁ, *Castolus.*

κατά, prep. w. gen. or acc., *down, along; κατὰ γῆν, by land.*

κατάγω (*κατά, down, back; ἄγω, to lead*), *κατάξω, κατήγαγον, κατῆχα, κατῆγμαι, κατήχθην, to lead back, to restore.*

κατάκειμαι (*κατά, down; κεῖμαι, to lie*), *κατακείσομαι, κατεκείμην, to lie down, to lie still.*

καταλύω (*κατά, down; λύω, to loose*), *to dissolve; καταλῦσαι πρός*, w. the acc., *to come to an agreement with.*

κελεύω, *κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κεκέλευκα, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, to order, bid.*

κέρας, *κέρατος* and *κέρως, τό, a horn.*

κῆρυξ or *κήρυξ, κήρῡκος, ὁ, a herald.*

κίνδῡνος, *κινδύνου, ὁ, danger.*

κινδῡνεύω, *-εύσω, κτέ., to incur danger.*

κριτής, *οῦ, ὁ, a judge.*

Κῦρος, *ου, ὁ, Cyrus.*

κώμη, *ης, ἡ, a village.*

Λ

λαμβάνω, *λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, to take.*

λανθάνω, *λήσω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα, λέλησμαι*; trans., *to elude, to escape the notice of;* intrans., *to be concealed.* With a particip. often translated as adv. *secretly*, while the particip. is translated as a verb.

λέαινα, *λεαίνης, ἡ, a lioness.*

λέγω, *λέξω, ἔλεξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, to say, to tell.*

λείπω, *λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, to leave.*

λέων, *λέοντος, ὁ, a lion.*

λεώς, *λεώ, ὁ, people.*

λίθος, *ου, ὁ, a stone.*

λούω, *λούσω, κτέ., to wash.*

λύω, *λύσω, κτέ., to loose, release.*

Μ

μακρός, *ά, όν, long.*

μᾶλλον, *more, rather;* comparative of *μάλα.*

μαστῑγόω, *-ώσω, κτέ., to scourge, to whip, to lash.*

μάχη, *ης, ἡ, battle.*

μέγας, *μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great.*

μέγεθος, *ους, τό, greatness, size.*

μείζων, *μεῖζον, greater, larger:* comparative of *μέγας.*

μέν, 163.

μέντοι, *indeed, truly; yet, however.*

μέλᾱς, *μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.*

μέλι, *μέλιτος, τό, honey.*

μεταπέμπομαι (*μετά, πέμπω, to send*), usu. as mid. dep., *to send for.*

μή, *not.* 171.

μῆκος, *ους, τό, length.*

μήν, *μηνός, ὁ, a month.*

μήτηρ, *μητρός, ἡ, a mother.*

μῑκρός, *ά, όν, small.*

Μῖλητος, *ου, ἡ, Milētus.*

μισθός, *οῦ, ὁ, pay, wages.*

Μοῦσα, *ης, ἡ, a Muse.*

μύριοι, *αι, α, ten thousand.*

N

ναῦς, *νεώς*, *ἡ* (akin to *νέω*, *to swim*; Lat. *navis*), *a ship*.

νεανίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a young man* (fr. *νέος*).

νέος, *α*, *ον*, *new*, *young*.

νέφος, *ους*, *τό*, *a cloud*.

νεώς, *νεώ*, *ὁ*, *a temple*.

νῆσος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *an island*.

νικάω, *ήσω*, *κτέ.*, *to conquer*.

νομίζω, *νομίσω* or *νομιῶ*, *ἐνόμισα*, *νενόμικα*, *νενόμισμαι*, *ἐνομίσθην*, *to think*, *suppose*.

νόμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *law*, *order*, *arrangement* (fr. *νέμω*, *to regulate*).

νοῦς, *νοῦ*, *ὁ*, *mind*.

νύξ, *νυκτός*, *ἡ*, *night*.

Ξ

ξενικόν, *οῦ*, *τό* (*ξένος*), *a mercenary* or *foreign force*.

ξένος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a guest* or *host*, *a stranger*, *foreign soldier*.

O

ὅδε, *ἥδε*, *τόδε*, *this*.

ὁδός, *οῦ*, *ἡ*, *a way*, *road*, *street*.

οἶδα, *εἴσομαι*, *ἤδειν* or *ἤδη*, *to know*.

οἴκαδε (*οἶκος*, *house*, *home*; *δέ*, enclit., *towards*), *homewards*, *home*.

οἰκέω, *ῶ*, *-ήσω*, *κτέ.*, *to live*, *dwell*.

οἰκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a house*.

οἶνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *wine*.

ὄνομα, *ὀνόματος*, *τό*, *a name*.

ὁπλίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a heavy-armed soldier*, *a hoplite*.

ὅπλον, *ου*, *τό*, usually pl. *ὅπλα*, *arms*.

ὁπότε, *when*, *whenever*; with subj., *ὁπόταν*.

ὅπως, *how*, *in what manner*; *that*, *in order that*.

ὁράω, *ῶ*, *ὄψομαι*, *εἶδον*, *ἑώρακα*, *ἑώρᾱμαι* or *ὦμμαι*; *ὤφθην*, *to see*.

ὄρνις, *ὄρνιθος*, *ὁ* or *ἡ*, *a bird*; esp., *a cock*, or *hen*.

ὄρος, *ὄρους*, *τό*, *a mountain*.

ὅς, *ἥ*, *ὅ*, *who*, *which*.

ὅσος, *η*, *ον*, *as much as*, *as many as*.

ὅστις, *ἥτις*, *ὅ,τι*, or *ὅ τι*, *whoever*, *any one who*, *whichever*, *whatever*.

ὀστοῦν, *οῦ*, *τό*, *a bone*.

ὅτι, *that*, *because*,

οὐ, before a vowel with smooth breathing, *οὐκ*; before an aspirate, *οὐχ*, *not*.

οὗ, *where*.

οὐδείς, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, *no one*; neut., *nothing*.

οὗτος, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο*, *this*, *that*.

οὕτω, *thus*, *so*, *in this manner*; usu. denoting what precedes.

ὀφθαλμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *an eye*.

Π

παῖς, *παιδός*, *ὁ* or *ἡ*, *a child*; masc., *a son*.

παιδεύω, *-εύσω*, *κτέ.*, *to educate*.

παίω, **παίσω**, **ἔπαισα**, **ἐπαίσθην**, *to strike, to beat.*

πάλιν, *back, again, back again.*

παλτόν, οῦ, τό, *a javelin.*

παντάπασιν (**πάντα**, **πᾶσιν**), *wholly.*

παρά, w. gen., *from;* w. dat., *by the side of, near;* w. acc., *to the side of, near, along by.*

παραγγέλλω (**παρά**, *along;* **ἀγγέλλω**, *to announce*), *to send orders.*

παραγίγνομαι (**παρά**, *along;* **γίγνομαι**, *to become*), **παραγενήσομαι**, **παρεγενόμην**, **παραγέγονα**, and **παραγεγένημαι**, *to arrive.*

παράδεισος, **παραδείσου**, **ὁ** (a Persian word), *a park.*

πάρειμι (**παρά**, **εἰμί**), *to be present, to arrive.*

παρέχω (**παρά**, **ἔχω**, which see), *to furnish, provide;* **πράγματα παρέχειν**, *to give trouble.*

πᾶς, **πᾶσα**, **πᾶν**, **παντός**, **πάσης**, **παντός**, *every, all.*

πατήρ, **πατρός**, ὁ, *a father.*

παύω, **παύσω**, **ἔπαυσα**, **πέπαυκα**, **πέπαυμαι**, **ἐπαύσθην**, *to cause to cease, to stop;* mid., *to cease.*

πεδίον, ου, τό, *a plain.*

πείθω, **πείσω**, **ἔπεισα**, **πέπεικα**, **πέπεισμαι**, **ἐπείσθην**, *to persuade;* mid., *to obey;* 2d perf., **πέποιθα**, *to trust.*

πειράω, ῶ, **-άσω**, κτέ., usu. mid. dep., **πειράομαι**, **-ῶμαι**, **πειράσομαι**, **ἐπειράσάμην**, *to try, attempt.*

πελταστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a targeteer, peltast.*

περί, w. gen., *concerning;* w. acc., *around;* **οἱ περί τινα**, *those around any one, attendants.*

περιγίγνομαι (**περί**, **γίγνομαι**), **περιγενήσομαι**, **περιεγενόμην**, **περιγέγονα** or **περιγεγένημαι**, *to become superior to, to surpass.*

πηγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a source, fountain.*

πλῆθος, ους, τό, *a multitude.* (Akin to **πολύς**.)

πλήν, *except.*

πλήρης, ρες, *full.* (Akin to **πολύς**.)

πλοῖον, ου, τό, *a boat, a transport.* (Akin to **πλέω**, *to sail.*)

πλοῦς, οῦ, ὁ (**πλέω**, *to sail*), *a sailing, voyage.*

ποιέω, **-ήσω**, κτέ., *to make, do.*

ποιμήν, **ένος**, ὁ, *a shepherd.*

πολέμιος, **ίου**, ὁ, *an enemy* (in war). (Fr. **πόλεμος**.)

πόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *war.*

πολιορκέω, **ήσω**, κτέ., *to besiege.*

πόλις, **εως**, ἡ, *a city.*

πολίτης, ου, ὁ (**πόλις**), *a citizen.*

πολύς, **πολλή**, **πολύ**, *much;* plur., *many.*

πονηρός, **ρά**, **ρόν**, *base, wicked.* (Fr. **πόνος**.)

πόνος, ου, ὁ, *labor, toil.* (Fr. **πένω** or **πένομαι**, *to toil.*)

πορεύω, **-εύσω**, κτέ., *to convey;* usu. pass. dep., **πορεύομαι**, **-εύσομαι**, **πεπόρευμαι**, **ἐπορεύθην**, *to proceed.* (Fr. **πόρος**, *a passage.*)

πόρρω, *forwards, further;* w. gen., *far from.*

ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a river.* (Akin to **ποτόν**, *drink.*)

πρᾶγμα, ατος, τό (πράττω), *a thing done, a deed;* plur., *affairs, difficulties.*

πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, *older.*

πρό, prep. w. gen. only, *before, in front of.*

προαισθάνομαι (πρό, αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ᾐσθόμην, ᾔσθημαι), *to perceive beforehand, to be aware of beforehand.*

προΐστημι (πρό, ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστην, ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην), *to set before;* in the intrans. tenses, *to stand before, to command*, w. the gen.

πρός, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc. With gen., *by, on the part of, in keeping with;* w. dat., *near, in addition to;* w. acc., *to, towards, in respect to, against.*

πρόφασις, εως, ἡ, *a pretence.*

Ρ

ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ, *an orator.*

ῥίπτω, ῥίψω, ἔρριψα, ἔρριμμαι, ἐρρίφθην, *to throw, cast, cast away.*

ῥοῦς, ῥοῦ, ὁ, *a current, stream.* (Fr. ῥέω, *to flow.*)

Σ

σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, ἡ, *a trumpet.*

Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, *Sardis.*

σατράπης, ου, ὁ, *a satrap;* a Persian governor of a province.

σιωπάω, -ήσω, κτέ., *to be silent.*

σκηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *a tent.*

σκιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a shadow.*

σοφός, ή, όν, *wise.*

στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην, *to send.*

στέφανος, ου, ὁ, *a crown.*

στόμα, στόματος, τό, *a mouth.*

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, *an army.*

στρατεύω, -εύσω, κτέ. (στρατός, *an army*), *to make an expedition;* mid. (subjective), *to make an expedition* (with one's own resources), εἴς τινα, *against any one; to be engaged in military operations.*

στρατηγός, οῦ, ὁ, *a general.*

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, *a soldier.*

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι, which see), *to be with, to associate with*, w. dat.

συλλαμβάνω (σύν and λαμβάνω, which see), *to take together, to seize, apprehend.*

συλλέγω (σύν, λέγω, *to gather*), συλλέξω, συνέλεξα, συνείλοχα, συνείλεγμαι, συνελέγην, *to gather together, to collect.*

συμβάλλω (σύν, βάλλω, *to cast*), συμβαλῶ, συνέβαλον, συμβέβληκα, συμβέβλημαι, συνεβλήθην, *to cast together;* mid. (subjective), *to contribute* (of one's own means).

συμβουλεύω (σύν, βουλεύω, *to take counsel*), -εύσω, κτέ., *to advise;* mid., *to get advice for one's self, to confer with*, w. dat.

σύμπᾶς, σύμπᾶσα, σύμπᾶν (σύν, πᾶς), a strengthened form of πᾶς; *all together.*

συμπράττω (*σύν, πράττω, to do*), *συμπράξω, συνέπρᾱξα, συμπέπρᾱχα, συμπέπρᾱγμαι, συνεπράχθην, to do with* (any one), *to co-operate with*, w. dat.

σύν, prep. w. dat. only, *with, in company with.*

σῶμα, σώματος, τό, a body.

Τ

ταμίᾱς, ου, ὁ, a steward.

τάξις, εως, ἡ (*τάττω, to arrange*), *a rank, line*, esp. of soldiers; *military order.*

ταχέως, adv., *swiftly, rapidly.*

ταχύς, εῖα, ύ, quick.

τέ, enclit. conj., *and ; τὲ . . . καί, both . . . and.*

τεῖχος, ους, τό, a wall.

τελέω, τελέσω or **τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην, to complete, end.**

τί ; neut. of *τίς ; why ?*

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην, to put, place, appoint ; institute, make (of laws) ; *τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα, to stack arms, to stand under arms.*

τῑμάω, -ήσω, κτέ., *to honor.*

τῑμή, ῆς, ἡ, honor.

τίς ; τί ; interrog. pron., *who ? which ? what ?*

τις, τὶ, indef. pron. enclit., *some one, something, any one, any thing.*

τότε, *then, at that time.*

τοξεύω, -εύσω, κτέ., *to shoot with the bow.*

τοξότης, ου, ὁ, an archer, bow-man.

τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράπην, to turn, rout, put to flight.

τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, τέθραμμαι, ἐτράφην, to nourish, support.

τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.

τροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*τρέφω, to nourish*), *nourishment, support.*

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, to hit, meet ; often w. a particip. and rendered, *to happen, by chance.*

Υ

ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.

ὑπάρχω (*ὑπό, under ; ἄρχω, to begin*), *to favor*, w. dat.

ὑπέρ, prep. w. gen. or acc. ; w. gen., *for, in behalf of ;* w. acc., *over, beyond.*

ὑπισχνέομαι, οῦμαι (*ὑπό, under ; ἴσχω = ἔχω, to have, to hold*), *ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπεσχόμην, ὑπέσχημαι, to promise.*

ὑπό, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc. ; w. gen., *under ; by* denoting the agent; w. dat., *under, subject to ;* w. acc., *under*, usu. w. a verb of motion.

ὑπολαμβάνω (*ὑπό, λαμβάνω*, which see), *to take under one's protection, to receive.*

ὕψος, ους, τό, height.

Φ

φαίνω, φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνην, *to show*, mid. *to appear*.

φάλαγξ, φάλαγγος, ἡ, *a line of battle, a phalanx*.

φεύγω, φεύξομαι, or φευξοῦμαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα, *to flee; ὁ φεύγων, the one who flees, the fugitive*.

φημί, φήσω, usu. ἐρῶ, εἶπα or εἶπον, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, ἐρρήθην, *to say, speak, affirm*.

φιλία, ᾶς, ἡ, *friendship*.

φίλιος, ία, ιον, *friendly*.

φίλος, ου, ὁ, *a friend*.

φρέαρ, ατος, τό, *a well*.

φυγάς, άδος, ὁ (φεύγω, *to flee*), *a fugitive, an exile*.

φυγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a flight, rout*.

φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, *a guard, a watchman*.

φυλάσσω, Att. φυλάττω, φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, ἐφυλάχθην, *to guard*.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, *light*.

Χ

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν (χάρις), *graceful*.

χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ, *grace, favor*.

χιτών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a tunic*.

χρῄζω, used only in the pres. and imperf. in Attic, *to desire, wish*.

χρῆμα, ατος, τό (χράομαι, *to use*), *a thing used*; usu. plur., *goods, possessions*; esp. *money*.

χρυσός, οῦ, ὁ, *gold*.

χρυσοῦς, ῆ, οῦν (χρυσός), *golden*.

χώρα, ᾶς, ἡ, *a country*.

Ψ

ψευδής, ές, *false*.

ψεῦδος, ους, τό, *the falsehood*.

Ω

ὡς, *as, as if; that, in order that*.

ὥστε, *so as, so that, consequently*.

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